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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

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I 2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 130— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

An Unparalleled Demonstration

NO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE WITHOUT CONGRESS.

Boycott Of Foreign Cloth & British Goods.

Muslim M.L.A's And M.L.C's Asked To Resign.

MUSLIM MERCHANTS' RALLY TO CONGRESS.

Never in the history of Bombay Muslims was such a demonstration witnessed as on Tuesday when a huge procession of Muslims organised under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party and several other Muslim mercantile associations passed through Muslim as well as Hindu localities and culminated in a monster meeting at the Esplanade. The demonstration was organised in support of the Congress and the tumultous reception that it received at the hands of the Muslims who crowded in their thousands all along the route showed how completely the Muslims of Bombay have identified themselves with the Congress and its programme.

The outstanding feature of the demonstration was the wholehearted support of the Muslim mercantile community leading members of which formed part of the procession and attended the meeting at the Esplanade which was one of the most imposing held there.

The resolutions passed at the meeting pledged the support of the Muslims to the Congress programme, particularly the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods and the abolition of the drink evil and declared that no truly Muslim representative would attend the Round Table Conference if the Congress did not do so.

One of the resolutions demanded the immediate resignations of all Bombay Muslim M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s.

Tuesday, June 3, will be marked as a Red Letter day in the history of Bombay and particularly in the history of Muslims of Bombay. Thanks to the untiring zeal of the members of the Congress Muslim Party and the whole-hearted co-operation of about two dozen representative Muslim commercial associations in the city, a mammoth procession of Muslims was organised which paraded through the Muslim localities of the city and a huge meeting was held at the Esplanade Maidan which was addressed by prominent leaders like Maulana Ahmed Saeed, the Secretary of the Jamiatul-Ulma Hind, Maulana Hifzur-Rehman, a member of the Working Committee of the Jamat, and Seth Miyan Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, the ex-President of the Central Khilafat Committee. Resolutions asking the Muslims to join the national struggle for freedom, to take up the work of boycotting foreign cloth and British goods and eradicating the drink evil, asking the representatives of the Bombay Muslims in the Bombay Council and the Legislative Assembly to resign immediately and declaring that Muslims had no faith in the Round Table Conference, were passed at the meeting.

MUSLIMS WHOLE-HEARTEDLY FOR CONGRESS.

The procession and the meeting were representative of all the sections of the community and nobody who has witnessed them would dare-say that Muslims as a community were out of the national movement. Thousands of them gathered at the Dongri Maidan long before the appointed hour and thousands more joined it as it passed through the Muslim localities, and by the time it reached the Esplanade Maidan the crowd swelled to such an extent that even on a most moderate estimate the figure must be put over a hundred thousand.

A MILE-LONG PROCESSION.

It was quite over a mile in length and looking to the orderly manner in which it passed and the scenes of great enthusiasm that were witnessed it can be safely said that within living memory Bombay had not witnessed such a Muslim procession. It is all the more creditable to the Muslim community that it was a purely political demonstration in its character and still they joined it in such large numbers.

The procession started at 4-30 p.m. from the Dongri Maidan. It was led by Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Sirajuddin Wasi, Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed, Noor Mohamed Mozawala, Maulanas Ahmed Saeed and Hifzur Rehman and Drs. M. H. Gaur and Abdul Salam. Mr. Mohamed Ali Maniar, Mr. Salamatullah, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Sharma along with their volunteer corps were busy keeping order and due to their efforts throughout the long route covering a distance of over three miles, the procession was very orderly.

Starting from the Dongri Maidan the procession came to Bhendi Bazar Junction and turning to the South reached J. J. Hospital. From there it proceeded to Two Tanks and turning into Duncan Road reached the Round Temple and via Null Bazar came back to Bhendi Bazar Junction. From here the procession passed through Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni and entering Kalbadevi Road turned into Shaikh Memon Street. Reaching Juma Musjid it wended its way to Jinjikar Street and then turning into Abdul Rehman Street reached Crawford Market. From here it marched through Hornby Road and reached Esplanade Maidan about three-fourths of an hour before sunset.

HINDUS SHOWER FLOWERS AND GARLANDS.

All along the route of the procession huge crowds of Muslims as well as non-Muslims had lined on both the sides and at several places they lustily cheered the processionists. While the procession was passing through Javeri Bazar some of the Marwari merchants showered flowers on the processionists and Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka on behalf of the Cotton Brokers garlanded the leaders of the procession.

The processionists all along their way were shouting the usual slogans and as they neared the "Times" Building there were the usual cries of "Boycott the Times" and "Boycott the Evening News" were raised. Some of the processionists also burnt a few copies of the "Evening News".

THE ESPLANADE MEETING.

When the procession reached Esplanade Maidan a meeting was held. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided. Huge crowds had gathered at the Esplanade Maidan long before the arrival of the procession, and when the procession reached the Maidan there was a record crowd of over a hundred thousand persons. A number of loud speakers were installed and so the mammoth gathering could listen to the various speeches delivered.

Prominent among those who accompanied the procession and attended the meeting were Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Maulana Hifzur Rehman, Saqatul Islam Mirza Abdul Rahim, Seth Miyan Mohamed Haji Jan Mohammed Chotani, Dr. Mazhar-ul-Haque Gour, Messrs. Usman Sobani, Jusab Arab, Ismail Haji Mohamed, Fateh Mohamed Usman, Ahmedmia Kadwani, Haji Abdulrazak Arabi, Haji Adam Haji Joosub, Dawood Moosa, Sale Mohamed Noorani, Yoosuf A. Sobani, Ebrahim Haroon Adam, Abdullatif Bhaledina, Usman H. M. Kadwani, M. H. Aboobaker, Haji Moosa Vaiedna, Seth Mastu Ramjan, Seth Ian Mohamed Abba, Seth Habib Ismail Kansara, Seth Rahimbhai Allana, Seth Ali Mohamed Molubhai, Messrs. Mohamed Ali Maniar and Fateh Mohamed Maniar and others. All the members of the Youngman's Cutchi Memon Association and the Gharib Cutchi Memon Mandal were present.

Mr. S.A. Brelvi in his opening remarks said that the day would be always remembered in the

(Continued on page 7.)

LABOUR CABINET CHANGES.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 3.

Elevation of Noel Buxton to peerage and the impending resignation of Mr. Ben Turner, Minister of Mines, are expected to lead to substantial recasting of Cabinet.

It is generally anticipated that Mr. Thomas will go to Dominions Office, particularly in view of the advantage to Government by his taking a prominent part in the forthcoming Imperial Conference, while separate Secretaryship of State for Colonies may be retained by Lord Passfield, although another name mentioned in this connection is Mr. Vernon Hartshorn's.—Reuter.

C. I. D. AND RELIEF WORK.

—:o:—

Interference Resented

PEACE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

RANGOON, June 2.

At a special meeting of the Rangoon Corporation to consider the result of the special committee's efforts to persuade the conservancy staff to resume work, the Commissioner informed councillors that they had been able to induce 500 coolies out of 3,000 to start work to-morrow on the following concessions:—

(1) Increment of Rs. 2. (2) Free house and temporary shelter for the present. (3) Pecuniary help to sufferers upto Rs. 10,000, amount to be decided by Commissioner, (4) No penalty for absence from work since May 26, (5) Distinct badges to be worn by Municipal coolies and protection as far as could be arranged with military authorities.

The Corporation approved of the above terms and decided on work being resumed to-morrow and that absentees be given notice and vacancy be filled up. Between three and four hundred shipping labourers, half Indian and half Burmans have resumed work. About ten per cent. of the Municipal conservancy staff are performing their ordinary functions.

C.I.D. INTERFERENCE.

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions stating that no satisfactory and permanent solution of Indian labour problems created by recent riots could be arrived at unless a separate committee was appointed, emphatically repudiating that its activities interfered with restoration of normal conditions also with a view to removing any misunderstanding, publicly exhorting Indian labourers of all classes, while keeping their demands for compensation and repatriation, to resume normal duties forthwith.

A resolution strongly disapproving of "interference by the C.I.D and others" in the humanitarian work of feeding the sufferers, was passed.

A Communique says:—

The Government regards it as advisable that peace committees selected from influential private persons in Burman and Indian communities be constituted and has deputed the Commissioner, Pegu Division, to get into touch with leaders of communities in all wards with a view to the organisation of these peace committees.—A.P.

PICKETING IN AHMEDABAD.

Partly Called Off.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS TO HELP NATION.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 2.

Sjt. Jivanlal Devan, Secretary Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has issued an appeal to all Gujaratees to contribute their mite to continue the fight by sending in subscriptions to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

In an appeal issued to youths of Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee exhorts not to join schools and colleges when they reopen in June after summer vacation but to engage themselves in the National struggle at this critical juncture.

Lady volunteers of Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee consisting mostly of members of rich and aristocratic families of Ahmedabad have been picketing shops of foreign cloth dealers with encouraging results, for about three weeks.

MAHAJANS' GENEROSITY.

The president, Mrs. Sharda Mehta in company with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, Bombay and Mr. Shankerlal Banker, conferred yesterday with various Mahajans dealing in cloth to consider the situation in view of the Ordinance making picketing illegal. The Mahajans responded spontaneously and passed resolutions recording their protest against the Ordinance, and agreed giving up selling of foreign cloth up to 15th June by way of protest against the Ordinance.

The Mahajans have forwarded copies of resolutions to the Governor of Bombay. The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has therefore called off picketing up to 15th June, in view of the decisions of the Mahajans. Picketing at shops of persons who have not passed the resolution continues.—Free Press.

"BASUMATI" PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The Police arrested 11 Satyagrahis this morning while picketting before the "Basumati" Office by prostrating themselves on the ground.

Sjt. Kalipada Roy Chowdhury, a congress worker of Faridpur was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.—Free Press.

Trouble At Worli.

MORE THAN 100 SATYAGRAHIS INJURED.

ALL OVER FENCING OF WORKMEN'S CHAWLS.

Tuesday was marked by unfortunate scenes at the Worli Prison where the under-trial Satyagrahi prisoners were assaulted by the Police. About 125 were wounded, out of whom some 57 have been removed to Congress Hospital.

It appears that the Worli prisoners who number about 900 "celebrated" the King's birthday by a free display of black flags in the Worli Chawls. Some of them also organised processions with black flags within the precincts of the prison.

Later about 12 noon, a regiment of British troops arrived at the Worli Chawls, and commenced putting additional barbed wire fencing charged with electricity round the prisoners' chawls, but, it is alleged, encroaching on the compound of the adjoining chawl No. 25 which is inhabited by workmen. Some women of Chawl No. 25 objected to this on the ground that their children might be injured. They sat at door and tried to offer Satyagraha. But the troops are alleged to have ignored their protests and gone with their work. The atttitude of the troops seems to have provoked the prisoners who excitedly rushed down and assembled in the compound near the fencing. Mr. Rustom J. Bhamgara (the Parsi globe trotter) tried to pacify the prisoners, and the excitement subsided to some extent.

REPRESENTATION TO MR. KHAIRAZ.

The "Business War Council" of the prisoners then made a representation to Mr. Khairaz, Magistrate, who had by this time arrived on the scene. Mr. Khairaz was conciliatory. The Jail Superintendent Mr. Warner and Police

(Continued on page 5.)

FRONTIER FOR CONGRESS

Govt. Should Be Grateful To Mahatma.

PRESIDENT OF ZEMINDAR ASSOCIATION'S EVIDENCE.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

Important revelations, relating to the extraordinarily heavy casualities inflicted by firing on April 23, were made by witnesses who appeared before the Patel Inquiry Committee yesterday. The Captain of the Congress Volunteer corps testified to 80 to 90 dead bodies having been picked up from side streets.

The President of the Zamindar's Association declared that were it not for Mahatma Gandhi there would have been a bloody war on the frontier. Another eye-witness spoke of Government lorries removing dead bodies to unknown place and estimated the total number of killed between 400 and 500.

RAWALPINDI, June 1.

The first witness examined yesterday was Fazir Mohammed, Captain of the Congress Volunteers Corps. In reply to the question of the Chairman, witness stated that the car did not catch fire before the British regiment had arrived at the spot. About 80 or 90 dead bodies were picked up from the surrounding streets, as it was practically impossible to pick up any dead body from the bazar, and any person who attempted to do so was at once fired on. The Congress, Naujawan Bharat Sabha and Khilafat workers had all taken a vow to non-violence.

NOT AFRAID OF GOVT.

Mahamad Sali, a boy of 15, who was also injured on April 23 was examined.

The witness stated that several wounded persons, including himself, were under the treatment of Dr. Khan Sahib.

Questioned by the Chairman, as to whether he was afraid of coming here to tender evidence before this committee the witness observed that nobody entertained any fear from the Government now-a-days.

AIMING AT BALCONIES.

The next witness examined was Nanak Chand, a mason of Peshawar, who had also received a gunshot wound. The witness narrated how he was going to his work, via Kabuli Gate, when he saw a crowd of people assembled there, and Machine guns stationed. To be on the safe side, he along with two others, went over to Kattra Attawala, in the course of which attempt his companions were killed, and he received a wound on his thumb. People looking from the balconies were also aimed at, and indiscriminate firing went on for some time. The witness was under the treatment of Dr. G. C. Ghosh. Several other persons of his locality were also injured.

NEARLY 500 SHOT DEAD.

The examination of Lurdoomal, a grocer of Peshawar was then taken up. He narrated the events of 5th and 4th May last when several persons were injured as a result of bayonets charge by the British soldiers who were in possession of the town, on these days. Referring to the events of 23rd April, which he described at a great length, the witness estimated the number of death between 400 and 500, and that the large portion of the dead bodies were removed by the authorities in the lorries.

A CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT

The witness next to be examined was Sayad Nair Padshah, President, Zamindars Association. The witness described at length in the course of his written statement the events commencing from the arrest of the leaders to the firing on the mob. The witness deposed that 64 dead bodies were delivered to their relatives by the Khilafat Committee, while two which were unclaimed, were removed by the Police at night. Eighty-five wounded persons were registered in the Khilafat Office. The witness challenged the Government to prove the allegations levelled by them against the Frontier Congressmen, regarding conspiring with Haji of Turangzai before an impartial inquiry consisting of non-official.

WHERE IT NOT FOR MAHATMA?

Continuing his statement witness said that if the Pathans had not pledged themselves to the principles of non-violence, they could have very easily taken up arms for a regular bloody war without the assistance of Haji of Turangzai or any other outsiders. The Government should be grateful to Mahatma Gandhi for his lesson to the Pathans, which had made it practicable for a Pathan youth, who could play with fire-arms to open his chest for the gun-shots of the British soldiers.

The last witness examined to-day before lunch was Akram Khan another prominent landlord of the Frontier.

Witness stated that he was the proprietor of 100 Jagirs of land, the present value of one Jagir was Rs. 1,000. Witness was running a National school. He stated that a vast majority of the population approved of the Congress movement only a few toadies whose number was gradually decreasing, sided with the Government.—Free Press.

MESSRS DEVADHAR & NATARAJAN ASKED TO LEAVE.

"Is Martial Law Declared, Asks Mr. Devadhar.

SATYAGRAHIS CHARGED BY MOUNTED SOWARS

BULSAR, June 3.

Two batches of volunteers, one comprising 120 under Mr. Waman Mukadam, ex-member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and the other, of 81, were mobilised this morning from Untadi camp for "raiding" Dharasana salt depot. When they entered the prohibited area they were stopped by the Police who were carrying lathis.

IS MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED?

The Police officers accompanied by Mr. Jewell, sub-divisional magistrate, approached Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. A. V. Thakkar and some other gentlemen who were standing at a distance and asked them to go away. On Mr. Devdhar querying if martial law had been declared Mr. Jewell retorted that under the order under section 144, Cr. P. C. which was in force they were liable to be dealt with as an unlawful assembly of more than four persons.

TAKEN BACK AND RELEASED.

The batch under Mr. Mukadam was led out of the prohibited area and taken as far as Untadi camp where they were released. Mr. Mukadam was also released but he was treated at the Camp hospital for injuries he had received.

Meanwhile the second batch advanced from the other direction. It was stopped by the Police and was ordered to sit down. Some obeyed but such as did not were repulsed with lathi charges which resulted in injuries to some volunteers.

Mr. Antia, Police Superintendent, who was present asked the Press representatives to go away. A number of volunteers who were running away were chased but were left near Untadi camp. The

(Continued on page 7.)

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and

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—NATIONALIST UNEMPLOYED to write immediately for employment Scheme. Good pay. Particulars against stamp from Box 2569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2537

WANTED—AGENTS to secure Retail Orders for hand-made cloth. Liberal commission. Sample cost 25/-. Apply MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R 2535

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Bombay Mill, salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience and terms required. All applications will be treated as confidential. Apply Box No. 2561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 636

A LONG-STANDING Bengali Firm wants to Represent a Life Insurance Co. as CHIEF AGENTS for Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam; and also the SOLE SELLING AGENCY of some Swadeshi goods. Apply Box No. 75, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, Gujarati knowing preferred having previous experience in commercial line. Apply personally CANJEE KHATOW & CO., Navsari Chambers, 4, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R 2531

WANTED—An energetic and capable MANAGER for a first rate Life Insurance Company doing business in Madras. Only men with previous experience of a Life Office need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating terms and references. Selected candidate should be able to join in the middle of July 1930. Apply Box No. 2567 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 851

Houses & Flats To Let.

BANDRA TO LET—Immediately westerly airy rooms of the newly Built Building at Turner Road, near station also shops for all kinds of business Rs. 30 each. Enquire there.
C R2538

TO LET—Poona, near Bund Boat, Club Road, a furnished bungalow and cottage with modern conveniences; suitable for Hindus, from June. Apply Mrs. NARANJEE DWARKADAS, 17 Boat Club Road, Poona.
C R 2465

TO LET at Tardeo in Chikalwadi Road for Hindus, Block containing 1 drawing, 2 bed rooms, 1 dining room and kitchen, electric lights. Apply JIWANDAS D. SARAYA, C/o Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
C 700

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27,000 Twenty-seven thousand (about) loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued till 29th July, 1930. Next date fixed for granting fresh loans 31st July 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission and pay Rs. 50 to 200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted: THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L 782

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M R2479

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M R 2505

Trade Announcement.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) the 4th instant, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood most durable and decent complete Bungalow Furniture, cabinet gramophone, safe with stand, carpets, E. lamps, Wall clock, brass and Chinaware, vazes, glassware, crockery, etc., etc., at Chawpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, Near Marina Mansion Auctioneers, VORA & CO.
T R2528

Educational

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, Bombay: Shorthand Classes (Pitman's System) will be held at the College from 10th June. Hours: 5-45 to 6-45 p.m. & 6-45 to 7-15 p.m. on week days except Saturdays. Fees: Rs. 20/ and Rs. 16 per term for Elementary & Speed Classes respectively. Admissions are made daily at the College. Written applications to be addressed to the PRINCIPAL.
M 856

EXPERT INDIVIDUAL TUITION in Shorthand Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Commercial Knowledge, Secretaryship, French, Special arrangement for ladies. Service guaranteed. New term commences from 4th June, 1930. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE & EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 33, Medows Street.
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M 769

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M W8

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two five-seaters complete working order for any reasonable offers. Make 'Rover and Calcott." Apply Box No. 2568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 2533

FOR SALE—Good second-hand serviceable 31 lbs. per yard flat footed Rails available for immediate disposal. Further particulars and prices from MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO., Darukhana, Post No. 10, Bombay. Telegrams "Railplant."
T R 2534

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Bombay No. 8, REOPENS after Summer Vacation on 10th June, 1930. Only a limited number of students will be admitted. Minimum qualification required for admission is Matriculation. Those who wish to join should apply before 10th June, 1930.

PRINCIPAL.
248

Tender.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following Launches for breaking up purposes:—

STEAM LAUNCH "TADRI" (STEEL),
Length—80.0 ft.
Breadth—16.0 ft.
Depth of Hold—7.3 ft.
Tons Gross—64.3.
do. Nett—32.4
Engines—Compound Surface Condensing

STEAM LAUNCH "KHORI" (WOOD).
Length—43.0 ft.
Breadth—11.2 ft.
Depth of Hold—5 ft.
Tons Gross—17.04
do. Nett—11.04
Engines—Compound surface condensing
Boilers—One single ended
Size—4'-9" x 6'-0" dia.
The following for sale as a going concern:—

MOTOR LAUNCH "CHANDNI" (Wooden & Copper Sheathed).
Length—28'-2"
Breadth—5'-7-1/2"
Depth of Hold —2'-5"
Tons Gross—2.87
do. Nett—2.41
Engines—4 stroke cycle
By whom—Kelvin Motor Engines
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B.H.P.—7 approximate
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The above are lying in the stream off Mazagon and can be inspected any day between the hours of 10-0 a.m and 1-0 p.m. (S.T.)

Intending purchasers should communicate with the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Patent Slip, Mazagaon, who will arrange to have a launch to take them out to the above vessels for inspection.

Sealed tenders, to be addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., C/O. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Home Street, Fort, Bombay, should be delivered not later than noon (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1930.

The Chairman does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1930.
845

Public Notices

NOTICE.

BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2699 & 2755 of the above Company in my name have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company at Neville House Graham Road, Ballard Estate Bombay, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to me by the company.

PIROJBAI FAKIRJI UMRIGAR.
4-6-1930.
R2539

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY the 13th June, 1930, at 4 p. m (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December 1929.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of a Director who retires under Article 92 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1930, to FRIDAY, the 13th June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents
Bombay, 27th May, 1930.
842.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

PAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 35|- LAKHS FOR VARIOUS SANITARY WORKS.

DUE 1ST JULY, 1930.

Debenture holders are informed that the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY have been appointed AGENTS of the Corporation for the repayment of the PRINCIPAL due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 1st July, 1930, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 17th May, 1930.
857

NOTICE.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY the services of a fully qualified WATER WORKS ENGINEER experienced in electrical pumping plant to take charge of Aligarh Water Works.

The applicant must have served a regular apprenticeship in a recognised workshop and drawing office for at least two years and also must have held responsible charge for at least 5 years of a Municipal Water Works with A. C. motors and tube well pumps and have been in charge of the distribution system and supervised the inspecting and waste detecting staff.

The applicant must be prepared to serve one year on probation on a starting salary of Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem according to qualifications and free quarters. On the expiry of the probationary period the Board will consider an engagement for a term of several years.

The application, which must be on the prescribed form with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the Chairman, Municipal Board by the 15th of June, 1930. The prescribed form for application may be obtained from the Chairman, Municipal Board, Aligarh.

Persons who do not possess all the above qualifications as a minimum are requested not to apply.

CRAWFORD & CO.
835

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Bill Collector for the Notified Area Committee of Andheri on a starting salary of Rs. 60 p.m. so as to reach the undersigned by 20th June, 1930, stating age, previous experience, if any, and with copies of testimonials which will not be returned on the following terms and conditions:—

(1) The candidate should have passed Matriculation or School Final Examination or any Government Diploma Examination in Accountancy and Book-keeping and should have experience in accounts.
(2) He will have to join services from 1-7-1930.
(3) He will be kept on probation for six months and thereafter will be placed in the grade of Rs. 60-5-100 or whatever the grade the Collector, Bombay Surburban District, will hereafter fix.
(4) He will have to deposit as security Rs. 1,000 either in cash or in Government security of equal market value.
(5) He will have to maintain a cycle for which he will be given an allowance of Rs. 5 p.m.
(6) He will have to stay at Andheri and will have to make his own arrangement for quarters.
(7) The candidate will have to come for an interview whenever required and no charges for the journey will be paid.

CAESER D'MELLO,
Chairman.
Notified Area Committee, Andheri.
854

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BAZAR GATE STREET AND WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs Maniar & Co., Attorneys for Dr Popat Prabhuram, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haridas Keshavji, the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of June 1922 and made between the mortgagor by his then duly appointed guardian Chhabildas alias Manubhai Chaturbhuj of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on the respective premises the properties hereunder described on the days and at the hours hereinafter mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. I.
BAZAR GATE STREET PROPERTY.

Sale on SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 161.2/9 sq. yards or thereabouts bearing Old No. 696 New No. 5888 Old Survey No. 166-167, New Survey No. 3509, Cadastral Survey No. 1287 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2156, Street No. 301 to 305 and 36 to 38 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the property of Keshavji Damodar and on or towards the South by the property of Mulji Anandji.

LOT NO. II.
WALKESHWAR ROAD PROPERTY.

Sale on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate at Walkeshwar Road bearing Old No. 37, New No. 11283, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 7273 Cadastral Survey No. 148 containing by admeasurement 114 sq. yds. in D Ward bearing Wards No. 2968 (1-3) Street No. 55 55A and bounded as follows on the East by a passage, on the North by the ground of Gokaldas Surji, on the West by public road on the South by a house of Gula Hana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Maniar & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undesigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements.

TO-DAY
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
At the
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End.)
'Phone 41561.

'Mother's Boy'

All Talking and All Singing.
Featuring:
MORTON DOWNEY.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

HER NEW CHAUFFEUR

Reduced prices for all performances.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD,
Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.
ASIATIC FILM CO.'S THRILLING PICTURE.

BEHRAM THE BANDIT

featuring Miss SHAHJADI, the famous screen beauty, and supported by Mr. SAKI.
Written and Directed by Mr. SAKI.
PLEASE NOTE:—This picture is produced with due consideration of the present screen taste of general public and presents stunts, thrills and mystery mingled with a charming story.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS—at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS at 3 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday only.

KRISHNA FILM CO.
Presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK.
MASTER-PIECE PRODUCTION.
PRECIOUS TEARS
MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTION.
featuring Miss EKBAL, Mr. JOSHI, Mr. NANDRAM, Mr. NIZAM and others.

TIME AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road, Bombay.

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
MARCELINE DAY
RALPH FORBES
in
RESTLESS YOUTH
Love, Laughter, License!
DON'T MISS IT!

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Also
GEORGE WASHINGTON
The Golden-Voice Son of the South
IN POPULAR SONGS.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
UNIVERSAL'S TALKING PICTURE.
MODERN LOVE
Featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
and
KATHRYN CRAWFORD.
A Sensational Heart Comedy of Modern Marriage.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The exciting adventures of a love tyrant enmeshed in Cupid's toils.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE.
in
VENUS
She was the Idol of all Men.

ROYAL Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE HONEYMOON EXPRESS
Bound for Heart Valley, lover's Lane and Kissing Bridge with
IRENE RICH.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"SPEEDY"
NEXT SATURDAY.
A German Picture greater more gorgeous more thrilling than the one before!
HARRY PEEL
in
"QUESTIONABLE GENTLEMAN"

MAHATMA GANDHI,

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.
An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his great March in connection with "Salt Satyagraha".
With Appreciations By:
The Rt. Hon. SASTRI, Mr. and Mrs. POLAK, Mr. C. F. ANDREWS, Bishop WHITEHEAD, Prof. GILBERT MURRAY, ROMAIN ROLLAND, Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU, RABINDRANATH TAGORE, Rev.

Dr. J. H. HOLMES,
Price Rupee ONE.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review".
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M. K. Gandhi. By Rev. J. Doke. With introduction, by Lord Ampthill. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I. R.", As. 12.

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Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review".

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers,
MADRAS.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILING to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers	Tons.
1930		
May 31st	Macedonia	11,120
June 7th	Mantua*	10,946
14th	Comorin	16,132
21st	Maloja x	20,827
28th	Razmak	10,857
July 5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. 2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6th	Ranpura	16,301
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak@	10,357
Nov. 1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Morea*	10,954
29th	Razmak	10,357
Dec. 6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

† All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
. All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a fourth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £85 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

The above rates begin with the first Sailing in June.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regraded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th May do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930.		
28th Aug.	Domala	8,422
30th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Domala	8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
May 31	*Mirzapore	Straits, China & Japan.
June 6	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
June 4th	Baroda	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th	Karoa	East and South Africa.
6th	Varela	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
6th.	Ellora	Mombasa & Zanzibar, via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June|August, 1930, Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

A SAFE and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Yamagata Maru.	3807	22 May	5 June
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	31 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	16 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	8000	....	@16July
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@29July
*Tottori Maru	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru	6270	29 July	12 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	11000	12 June	30 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	26 June	2 July

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20870, 20788.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jamsie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseek
	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San Francisco
Changchun (Tokio)		
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	.. 40,00,000
Capital Called-up	.. 35,00,000
Reserve Fund	.. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow
Amritsar	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auralya.	Hardoi.
Banda,	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Eatwah.	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS.
The P. & O. Banking Corporation Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ...	50,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. H. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

T. D. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs.1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—SECRETARIES, Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 113 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASS	BONUS
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	000 p. c. End A. 18
Strongest Reserve ! !	

(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars phase apply.

ULCERINE
(Regd.)
Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., an application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4-8. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "ULCER," Kandi.

Hasten your Way back to Health!

SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature.

After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs.

Start taking Horlick's today! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

Dazzling Smiles
Are Dull Smiles Polished Bright

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test
To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

2-21-B

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

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37	lbs. tins.	17	0	0	per tin
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What the People Say

THE CATHOLICS AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was much pained to read in your issue of May 30, the resolution passed by the Bombay East Indian Association stating that it is not "in sympathy with the Independence movement and that it is prepared to give every assistance to put down anarchy, rebellion and disorder, and to range itself on the side of peace and good Government," which is being translated into action by the recruitment of a Catholic Volunteer Corps to help the police.

I an East Indian, cannot understand how a body, voicing the opinions of the East Indian community, can ever dream of launching a movement diametrically opposed to the best interests of the community. At a time when even a minority community, like the Parsees, have thrown in their lot with their Hindu brethren; when the Indian Christians of Bangalore pass resolutions and offer prayers for the success of the present movement; when a largely attended public meeting held by Indian Christians at Mangalore expressed sympathy with the national movement, where resolutions were unanimously passed recommending participation in the Round Table Conference, provided Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners were released and Dominion Status was made the basis of the Conference; when even the Liberals are beginning to see that without the Congress representatives, like Mr. Gandhi, the Round Table Conference will be a flasco; is it, at this stage, that the East Indian Association, having at the helm of its affairs, a former Home Ruler in the person of Mr. Joseph Baptista, should so blatantly join the opposition to put down the nationalist movement?

This policy, I emphatically assert, is disastrous and suicidal. The future of the East Indian community, a mere section of the Indian Christian community which numbers about five millions in the whole of India, is inextricably bound up with the future of India. Even if Dominion Status is not to be gained this time, the process of Indianisation of Government, etc., will go on apace, and the sooner the Indian Christian community realize this and throw in their lot as a whole with the present movement the better it will be for them. The affairs of the Association, besides, have been anything but bright in the last few years of its existence, and to start such an unpopular movement, at this juncture, would be its death-blow.

Last, but not least, such an action should not have been taken without due consultation with the other Christian associations of British India, like the Kanara Catholic Association, the Malabar Catholic Association, and others. One could raise no word of protest if individuals from the East Indian community wished to become oppositionists to the national movement, but that a body officially representing the East Indians should deem it worth their while to take such action is by no means praiseworthy. I, as a member of the East Indian community, emphatically protest against an action taken by the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association at one of their extraordinary meetings without ever consulting the wishes of the community. The whole community should have been invited to a general meeting if such a resolution was to be passed. I feel sure that all thinking members of the community will join me in this protest.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

May 30.

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your popular paper at the earliest opportunity.

When almost all of our patriotic countrymen are engaged in a common life-and-death struggle for winning the independence of our nation, it is but natural that everything that savours of petty communalism should be eradicaed tooth and nail.

It is due to this ideology that even our sporting public have at last realized the immense harm that is being done to our body politic by introducing communal colour in the annual cricket carnival, which is being held in Bombay Presidency.

The Hindu Gymkhana has taken the lead in this matter. Its young enthusiastic members are bent upon not taking any part in the forthcoming Quadrangular Tournament to be held in September at Poona, and also completely to boycott the M. C. C. matches already arranged.

Now let all the youths of every community make up their minds not to take part in any game in which there is even a vestige of communal tint and once for all give a decent burial to the communal tendency that instils poison in their impressive minds and makes them narrow-minded even in the sphere of sports. Instead of playing the matches on communal lines, the various clubs and gymkhanas should henceforth arrange inter-clubs and annual inter-provincial matches, which are bound to be very popular.

Besides, we are passing through the most critical period of our history and it behoves every Indian—be he Hindu, Muslim or Parsi—to have nothing to do with the forthcoming M.C.C. team in our country, but to his best to help in every possible way the Independence movement of our Motherland.

I earnestly hope the respective cricket gymkhanas will soon realize this and see that no communal or the M.C.C. matches are played when the whole country is passing through a silent political revolution and her whole future is being shaped.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

MOHANLAL P. MEHTA.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would not be out of place to acquaint the public of the attitude taken by the Red Cross Society when I had occasion, as a member of the public and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which contributes a substantial annual donation, to approach Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Chairman of the Red Cross Society of this Presidency, with the request that part of the funds collected from the public for this errand of mercy be utilised for relief to those wounded or hurt in any way during the civic disturbances Tuesday and Wednesday last. was, I regret to say, met with the response that it was not the function of the Red Cross Society to give relief to sufferers in su disturbances as these. In this connection I must invite the attention of those concerned to the very first rule in the objects officially admitted to be those to which the funds of the Society may be applied, namely, "to take care of sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on active list of demobilised, and to give relief to sickness, suffering "and distress generally in the Presidency." I would also refer to Rule 7, which says: "To provide, assist and take over ambulance "service and all accessories thereof", and Rule 3—"To do all such other things as are and may be incidental or conducive to the "attainment or enlargement of the above objects".

It will be seen from the above that the primary objective of the Red Cross Society is relief of sickness and suffering, no matter where and how it occurs. It is necessary for me to point out that even though in the first clause the term "His Majesty's Forces" is used, the wording of the clause as a whole is sufficiently wide and general to justify the request with which I approached Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Chairman of the Society. I do not think it either expedient or even proper to emphasise at this moment the use of the Red Cross Fund for the purposes of "His Majesty's Forces" or even to draw by implication a distinction between the regular Forces of His Majesty and those who might chance to be opposed in civic rioting to such Forces. I cannot conceive that any rational minded person would even suggest that those who happen to be hurt by the Ministers of Law and Order in these commotions are necessarily opposed to His Majesty's Government; and to any interpretation which would involve the restriction of relief of suffering only to those who are acceptable to the officers of the Red Cross Society. Relief of suffering, must be irrespective of the antecedents of sufferers. I do not think it necessary for one like me even to mention such primary axiom of Red Cross work. As the organising Secretary has pointed out in the October Number of the official journal of the Red Cross Society, "The Red Cross is a voluntary organisation, non-political, non-governmental, and non-sectarian."

On these basis, officially admitted and recognised, I see no wrong in requesting that part of the Red Cross Funds collected from the public of Bombay be utilised for relieving suffering of the members of that very same public, irrespective of the occasion under which that suffering took place. It is, therefore, a matter of double regret to me to be told by a person in the position of the Chairman of the Society that the purpose of the Fund would not permit it to be used for the object I requested him to use it for.

The public will now not be content unless the Society makes clear its position and no one would be more glad than myself to learn that what was said perhaps in the heat of the moment did not give a correct impression of the position taken by the Society.

I need hardly add that the occasion is so serious that this matter must be dealt with utmost expediency and due amends are made ere it is too late.—Yours, etc.

V. C. SETALVAD.

9 Setalvad Road Malabar Hill.

"TO PLAY OR NOT TO PLAY"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I learn that the suggestion is brought forward by some members of the Hindoo Gymkhana that this year's Quadrangular and M. C. C. Matches should be dropped. If this suggestion is carried out the other two Gymkhanas—the Parsee and Islam—will follow suit. Under such circumstances the three Gymkhanas should co-operate and play a triangular contest this year, the proceeds of which should be forwarded to the Congress.

It will be a great difficulty to play out the tournament in Bombay proper for want of suitable ground. The Hindoo, Parsee or Islam Gymkhana ground will be too small to accommodate the Bombay enthusiasts and no other suitable ground will be available in Bombay. "The Shivaji Park" at Dadar will be a convenient place for playing the Tournament as it will accommodate a large number of spectators. Knowing that the public are helping the National cause the tournament should be a success.

I hope the Hindoo Gymkhana will take up the suggestion in its extraordinary general meeting, next month.—Yours, etc.,

"A NATIONALIST."

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

STARVING INDIAN INDUSTRY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"The India Stores Department have placed orders with C J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kembal, for postcard board at the price of £27,300, and with E. Beer and Co., London, for paper for envelopes at the price of £10,215."

Can it be true that the paper industry in India is in such hopeless condition that it is not capable of producing even envelope papers? It may be the contention of the Government that the particular paper they use is not obtainable in India. This flimsy argument cannot hold good since it is possible to manufacture such papers in India itself. Even if it is not, is there any law laying down that the Government should use only one particular kind of paper for envelopes? If the Government is anxious, as it often pretends to be, to encourage Indian Industries what stands in its way of using such papers as are available in India for the purposes of making envelopes? The Stores Department is a hindrance for the development of Indian trade, commerce and industry, as at present constituted and controlled. It is very gratifying to note that now at least the commercial community in India has realised that it must help itself, must take up a self-respecting attitude and has therefore decided to fall in line with those who are fighting for the establishment of "Purna Swaraj" in India.

Yours, etc.,

Khar, May 37.

N. N. MENON.

THE SLOCOMBE INTERVIEW.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" I have read an article under the heading "Slocombe Interview" "Was it due to misunderstanding?" and if so, I fail to understand, why and on what grounds Mahatmaji "sealed and signed" the so-called four terms of settlement? Whether the same have been signed without showing any authority from the bureaucracy by Mr. Slocombe to Mahatmaji, who signed the four terms of settlement.

This question being an important one, I shall be much obliged if the writer of the article or anybody else will explain in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

"BHATT."

Bombay, May 29.

A QUERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—will you or any of your numerous readers be good enough to inform me through the columns of your paper the address where "Jivan" Charkha can be had?—Yours, etc.,

M. RANGACHARI.

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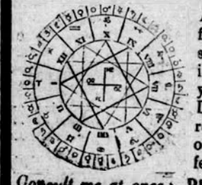
Arise / exchange darkness for light; sorrow for joy. I will positively aid you in the solution of your problems. If worried or in suspense send one to five questions with your Date of Birth or Time of Writing and I Will send simple, direct and unambiguous replies by V.P. for a nominal fee of Re. 1/4/- only. Complete satisfaction assured, else your fee cheerfully refunded.
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ELLORE. (W. Godavary Dt. Madras Presidency.)

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The Most Wonderful Remedy for Nervous Debility, General Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Brain-fag, Head-ache, Neuralgia, Heart Palpitation, Low Vitality, Insomnia, etc., etc. Price Rs. 2 per phial. V. P. Extra.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

THURSDAY, June 5.

Result of Intermediate Exam. in Arts, University Hall, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 6.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

FOUND.

—:o:—

One Fountain Pen was found on Thursday the 29th ultimo in the morning while the funeral procession was proceeding from Congress House.

Owner claiming the same can have it from Mr. M. Bhandare on calling at the Congress Office.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10-30 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 5-30 a.m. the following day.

PRIZE IN COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION:—Mr. P. P. Ghiwalla of Davar's College of Commerce has been awarded a Prize for the 1929 Examination by the London Chamber of Commerce for proficiency in Company Law.

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION:—At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association on Sunday last it was unanimously resolved to observe complete Hartal on Thursday, the 5th instant, being the monthly date of the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. No business of hundies, etc., will be transacted that day.

PURE SWADESHI MANUFACTURERS.

—:o:—

The Joint Secretary, B.P.C.C. writes:—

Manufacturers of Swadeshi articles made in India with Indian capital are requested to supply their names and addresses and places of manufacture together with literature or catalogue to the Secretary, Boycott Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

o

There will be an urgent meeting of the Bombay Hindustani Seva Dal Board to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Congress House. All the members are requested to be present without fail.

BOMBAY ANDHRA ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

An Extraordinary Meeting of the Bombay Andhra Association will be held on the 3rd floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road at the office of Mr. Narayen Rajanna Penta, President, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to express sympathy with the Andhra Labourers who died at Rangoon as well as to ask for an independent inquiry into the deplorable tragedy and to suggest means of preventing repetition of such pitiable occurrences.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET. OCTOBER.

	New York, June 3.
Previous Closing Rate	14.92
To-day's Opening	14.90
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	14.73
Difference	—.19.

Broach Expectation Rs. 243-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	Liverpool, June 3.
Previous Closing Rate	7.80
To-day's Opening Rate	7.77
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.78
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

	London, June 3.		
Silver Ready	19	0	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	19	1	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

	Bombay, June 3.		
Without Duty	43	15	0
With Duty	50	0	0

AMERICAN COTTON.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Information Bureau) October 14.73—10.

New York, June 3.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points than the previous close. Prices continuously declined on heavy selling pressure stimulated by more favourable weather reports. Finally market closed at October 14.73.—19.

Expectations:—Liverpool market is expected to open on Wednesday 7.

TROUBLE AT WORLI.

(Continued from page 1)

Inspector Boon were also conciliatory, and for the time being the wiring work was suspended and the prisoners also stopped their demonstration.

"THIS IS OUR HOME."

About 3-30 p.m. Mr. Healey, the Commissioner came to the spot.

He told them "Are you not ashamed?" Some of the women who kept on squatting all the while replied, "Why should we be ashamed? This is our home, and we have a right to sit here."

WOMEN BODILY LIFTED.

Under the Commissioner's orders the soldiers surrounded the women on all sides, and lifting them bodily removed them aside. At this the prisoners were much excited.

BHUMGARA HIT THRICE.

The Commissioner ordered the Police to charge and disperse them. Mr. Bhumgara was struck at with his lathi three times. Mr. Bhumgara dogded twice, and was injured in the leg by the third.

The whole police force consisting of about 30 European sergeants and officers and 150 Indian constables then charged the prisoners and chased them as they ran panick stricken, into their rooms.

The charge lasted about half an hour from 4 o'clock. Those who were pacifying the prisoners also received lathi blows.

By this time, the news of the brewing troubled had spread, and a large crowd had collected outside the prison. These also were charged by the police.

In the meanwhile several Ambulance Corps arrived and rendered help to the injured. Among these were the Congress Ambulance, St. John and the Municipality Corps, besides several private cars which were lent for the purpose. Dr. M. V. Parulekar, the Congress Hospital Casuality Officer, efficiently supervised the arrangements to send the injured prisoners to various hospitals. One of the prisoners Mr. Anant Paranjpe was so seriously injured that the Jail Superintendent Mr. Warner himself asked Dr. Parulekar to take him to the J. J. Hospital. Among the 57 who were taken to Congress Hospital are Mr. Bhumgara and Muni Jay Vijayji.

A steam of visitors kept the Congress authorities busy in replying to the anxious queries about the injured volunteers.

At Worli, the lady volunteers of the Ambulance were not allowed to enter the precincts of the prison.

At 7 p.m. the police ordered all the Ambulance volunteers to clear out.

FREE PRESS VERSION

—:o:—

The situation at Worli Jail took a very serious turn all on a sudden on Tuesday afternoon when about 125 Satyagrahi prisoners were injured, about 70 seriously, three being precaricus. Among those injured are Jain Muni Vijayaji, who has been arrested and convicted at Baradja for attempted raid on Dharasana, Mr. Bhumgara, the captain of the Parsi volunteers, Mr. Dhol Dholu, another Parsi captain, Messrs. Sansare and Paramanand, two Hindu captains.

Till about 12 o'clock there was no sign of any unrest at Worli, as the Congress President had sent written word to the Satyagraha under-trial prisoners to give their names to the Court and to behave in a dignified manner in prison and in Court. But, it seems, later on while fencing by barbed wire was going on some people in adjoining chawl got excited as the authorities were encroaching on their premises, especially one outlet on the northern side. Some women sat there in protest, and one of them was, it is alleged, insulted.

This the Satyagraha prisoners resented and they began to shout in protest and they requested Mr. G. H. Khairaz, who had been on duty since morning to ask the soldiers to apologise. He himself apologised and pacified the Satyagrahis.

MR. KHAIRAZ'S EFFORTS AT PACIFYING.

He had also asked some Satyagrahi convicted prisoners like Seth Ranchhodlal and Jain Muni Vijayaji and Captain Bhumgara, Dholu, and others to pacify their comrades. Later on, it is alleged, another woman was insulted and again there was an uproar. The Magistrate undertook to remove the grievance. He also upon the request of Satyagrahi prisoner's leaders took away the troops. For a time everything seemed to be quiet.

WOMEN REMOVED

Later Mr. Healy, Commissioner of Police, arrived with Mr Khandalawalla, another Magistrate. Mr. Healy himself went to the spot where the first trouble had arisen and asked the women if they were not ashamed of sitting there. One of them is reported to have told him that it was their ground and even if he were the Governor of Bombay he had no business and right to be there. Upon this, it is alleged, several police officers and constables forcibly removed the women from there.

LATHI CHARGE ON PRISONERS.

Upon this the Satyagrahi prisoners got infuriated. Some stones came from outside the enclosure, one hitting the Police Commissioner, who ordered lathi charge on Satyagrahis who had come by this time to the footpath below, but were on the whole passive except for their shouting and jeering. The very first lathi blow fell on Mr. Bhumgara. Another fell on Muni Jai Vijayaji. In fact, almost all captains received blows as they were hemmed in between the police who came from the two sides.

A rumour went round the city that there was firing at Worli and it attracted large crowd, mostly of the relatives of the prisoners and there was great commotion in the vicinity.

The Congress Red Cross arrived and with the Congress doctors' help the wounded were removed to the Congress hospital. As the wounded were being carried to the town excitement ran very high and the Congress authorities immediately took steps to assure the people by beat of bataki that there was no firing and exhorted them to remain peaceful.—Free Press.

57 INJURED ADMITTED IN CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

The following injured persons are admitted in the Congress Free Hospital:—

1 Hanuman Gundopa
2 Bhikaji Dadoo
3 Tapidas Raghunath
4 Kulkarni (of Siroda batch)
5 Mohanlal R. Raval
6 Ishwar Singh
7 Narayan Shate
8 Daya Baboo (woman)
9 R. G. Padya
10 Govind Gajani Pathare
11 Babco Marland Marathe
12 B. A. Kamat
13 Forcoon R. Dhooloo
14 Pandurang Kamat
15 Bachoo Velji Thakor
16 Prabhakar Narayan
17 Karsandas Purshotamdas
18 Shivmoortilal Madhavprasad
19 Nathoo Ramchandra Modak
20 Gopal Krishna Nayer
21 Maganlal Shankarbhai Patel
22 Damji Narayanji Thakar
23 Rambhai V. Sooni
24 Girdharilal Ashalal
25 Bhavanbhai U. Patel
26 Laxman Vishnu Konde
27 Purshotam Janardan Sharma
28 C. Keluguti Narayen
29 B. Bosenna Whivarappa
30 Dhanji Bhavanji Thakor
31 Tribhuvandas G. Bhansali
32 Gulabbhai Narayanji
33 Shamrao Yeshwant Vahiwate
34 Motilal Madhavlal
35 Probhakar Mukund Sawant
36 Sitaram Laxman Vanigneker
37 Fukrudin Mohamedali Adit
38 Narayandas Hariram
39 Dinanath Vaman Nochawe
40 Ramdas Velji Tamea
41 Amin Md. Kasam
42 Jagjivandas Popatlal Mehta
43 Mamraj Sharma
44 B. S. Nashikkar
45 Muni Jai Vijaiji
46 Shamaldas Chapoobhai
47 Vithaldas Jetharam
48 Ramchandra Sub Iyer
49 Manilal Hargovind
50 Rustomji Bhumgara
51 Bendasraiprasad Tewari
52 Shantilal Chotalal Bhayani
53 Dalpatrai Prabhashankar Dave
54 S. R. Patkar
55 Jethalal Chaganlal Joshi
56 Ambalal Chotalal
57 Velji Jivraj Joshi, and
58 Darabshaw Piroshaw Shroff.

More Injured In J. J. Hospital.

—:o:—

The following persons were treated in J. J. Hospital:—

1 Tambe Narayan.
2 Nursing Nayappa.
3 Dwarkadas Dayal
4 Vandemataram.
5 Devidas Morarji.
6 Durlabdas.
7 Jayantilal Naginlal.
8 Dhonderao Ramdas.
9 Tarachand Jayaraj.
10 Amubhai Ratanshi.
11 Jaganath Chaturbhuj.
12 Ramchandrarai.
13 Visvanath Nanalal.
14 Bhiharilal Sukhrli.
15 Chimanlalji Kadkia.
16 Digamber Dattatraya.
17 Ragunath Pitambe.
18 Anant.
19 Purshotam Govindji.
20 Fatehsingh.

HARKISANDAS HOSPITAL.

One injured person was in this hospital.

INCOME TAX.

—:o:—

MR. J. DIWAN REFUSES TO PAY.

Mr. J. H. Diwan, the Secretary Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee Ahmedabad has sent a letter to the Income Tax Officer in the course of which he says:

With reference to the notice sent to me by registered post on 25th April 1930, I beg to state that I have lost all faith in the Government and refuse to pay any income tax to the Government so long as our revered leaders like mahatmaji and Vallabhbhai are in jail.

What Mr. Vithalbhai Patel Says?

Encourage only the Indian Insurance Companies!!

The movement of Swadeshism has now spread all over India like wild fire. The spirit of patriotism has come to such a point that it will now never die. How many crores of rupees go to the foreign countries every year in motor trade, cloth, machinery, insurance and shipping. Can we not stop this and utilize the same for the welfare of the people of the land (India)! Come one and all, help Indian concerns, especially those which are standing for the people.
Under the guidance of experienced, influential and respectable directors, a purely Indian Insurance Company bearing the name—

The

Indian Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.,

28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

has now come out in the sphere of Life, Fire and Motor insurance business. The said Company will begin its work from the 5th June 1930. The constitution of this Company is just what the present day's cry is for.

Policy Holders.

(1) Payment of Premiums.
(2) Renewing the period.
(3) Payment of claims.
(4) Other Settlements.

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MADHAV BAUG SWADESHI BAZAR

—:o:—

The Swadeshi Bazar organised by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood has been attracting huge crowds everyday and the organisers find it very difficult to cope with the hard work they are put to. The response from the public is tremendous and already the organisers have been requested to extend the period of the Bazar. More than 8,000 people paid visit on Tuesday, and all the Stallholders had brisk business. The Medical Section on first floor of the Bazar proved to be very interesting, the notable exibits being the physiologically standardized tinctures of Bengal Chemical, the B. P. standardized products of Zenith Chemical Works, Painodex which is recommended as an effective cure of Rheumatic pains and a purely vegetable preparation called Agni Sanjivan. The Eau de Cologne manufactured by Shree Krishna Industrial Works also deserves recommandation.

Owing to the great interest the ladies are taking in the Bazar it is decided to keep it open between 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. to-morrow. After which it will be thrown open for the general public.

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA IN DADAR.

—:o:—

The Boycott Committee of the "G" Ward Congress Committee has centred all its activities in furthering the movement of boycotting of all foreign goods in general and all British goods in particular. Public meetings are daily being held at different place and prominent speakers impressed upon the audiance the importance of the boycott of foreign cloth. One of such meetings was held at Mahim on Saturday, the other was held at Dadar on Sunday and the third was held on the Maidan near Saitan Chowky on Monday. The members of the committee Messrs. Narvane, Kanthi and Tawade and Mr. Deo, the Secretary of the "G" Ward Congress Committee addressed the meetings. All these meetings were very largely attended. Volunteers have been successful in collecting heaps of foreign cloths for bonfire which is to take place on the Tilak Maidan at 7-30 p.m. next Sunday the 8th instant. A mass procession would also start from Tilak Maidan on the same day at 4 p.m.

SILK MERCHANTS AND SWADESHI.

—:o:—

The following resolutions have been passed at the general meeting of the Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants Association held on 29th May.

1. In view of the fact that the political situation has not improved, this meeting adhering to the principle underlying the resolution of 5th May 1930, resolves that the limit of 31st July 1930 upto which time members were enjoined not to indent or purchase any more foreign goods be extended, and it is further resolved that until this Association decides in that behalf, no member of this Association shall either directly or indirectly indent or purchase or cause to be indented or purchased any kind of foreign piece-goods from stock or through agents, whether on commission or on approval or from auction sales or in any other manner, from Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong.

"It is also resolved that in case an owner or a partner of a firm which is a member of this Association, have also any interest in any concern other than the said firm, this resolution shall apply; and no member shall be entitled to purchase any goods in the name of that non-member concern."

"This meeting authorises the Managing Committee to take all necessary steps against those who act contrary to this resolution and to do everything needful to enforce the same."

RAILWAY BOARD AND WORKERS' FEDERATION.

—:o:—

The Railway Board will meet the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Simla, on 16th and 17th June, to discuss the following subjects:

(1) The reply of the Railway Board, contained in their letter No. 1-L of 31st March, 1930, with special reference to New Leave Rules, Hours of Work, New rules regulating discharge and dismissal of Railway servants.

(2) The revision of wages of the staff.

(3) Relations between the Unions and the Administration and facilities for encouraging Trade Unionism.

(4) The reinstatement of Great Indian Peninsula Railway strikers.

OPERA HOUSE REVERTS TO FILMS.

—:o:—

"Honeymoon Express" Running This Week.

In the absence of any theatrical companies to occupy the stage, the Opera House at Sandhurst Bridge has now reverted to the films. The prices of tickets range from Rs. 2 to 4 annas.

A succession of excellent pictures have been booked to be shown at the theatre commencing with "The Honeymoon Express," produced by Warner Brothers, which is running this week. The beautiful screen stars Irene Rich and Helen Costello play two of the principal roles in the film which depicts the disrupting influence on the modern American family life which is dominated by the increasing tendency to undue self-assertion by the members. Four love episodes are woven into the main story of the film which is also supplemented by a comedy featuring the charming child actor Baby Vernon.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO DELHI LADIES.

—:o:—

ADVANCE OF SWADESHI.

DELHI, June 2.

Mrs. Kohli, who is a leader of picketing movement in Delhi, visits every morning with a band of lady volunteers the bathing ghat on the Jumna. They implore any lady wearing foreign cloth not to bathe in the river till she agrees to wear Khaddar cloth only. In this way she has been very successful in popularising Khadi among the ladies of Delhi.—Free Press.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

—:o:—

DELHI, June 2.

It is learnt that a proposal is afoot that Hindus should join Muharrum processions of Muslims in large numbers and should partake of light refreshments like cold drink etc., offered to the processionists. It is gratifying to note that perfect cordiality exists between the two communities in Delhi on the eve of Moharrum.—Free Press.

MR. HOOSEINBHOY'S DISCLAIMER.

—:o:—

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, in a statement to the "Bombay Chronicle," says:—

"The statements appearing in Press regarding the private conversation between His Excellency and myself are unauthorised and misleading, further that I had sent for Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association or any other gentleman of my Committee whilst at Mahableshwar is also incorrect."

MORE ARRESTS AT VEDARANYAM.

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 3.

Sjt. Ganesan the elected leader of Vedaranyam camp after wholesale arrest of all the Volunteers and seizure of the camp was asked by the Circle Inspector of Police to quit Vedaranyam. Five other Volunteers who were also with Ganesan were similarly told, that they were members of an unlawful assembly and were asked to go away from Vedaranyam. All preferred arrests. Their trial will take place in a day or two.

The camp at Avadayarapalayam was similarly seized. The Volunteers there were arrested on Sunday afternoon along with 18 volunteers from two other camps. They were tried yesterday and all of them were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment each. Four of them were sent to Borstal Institute Tinnevelly, and others were sent to Trichinopoly jail.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

DERBY PROBABLES.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 3.

The Derby probables number 19 only, the non-runners after the final acceptance being Cartello, Strong Brow, Parenthesis, Caerleon (all scratched). J. Dines rides Bargany.

Alden is doubtful starter.

Weather at present is cloudy and showery but it is prophesied weather will be fine to-morrow. Going is softish.—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1930

THE PERILS OF PRESTIGE.

—:o:—

Congressmen are, of course, convinced that a stiff-necked, autocratic bureaucracy, which considers that the height of statesmanship consists in hugging always to its prestige, will not be open to reason and will prove an obstacle to all peace parleys, all negotiations which may lead to some way out of the present impasse in India. The failure of Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee's mission to Mahableshwar provides confirmation of this Nationalist view. But we would like to ask those parties outside the Congress that have been pinning their faith to the Round Table Conference what political advantage they will secure by participating in this farce, when the Government do not intend to adopt a policy of conciliation and when the vast majority of their countrymen rightly demand that no Conference is possible unless negotiations are opened up by Government with Gandhiji and he attends it, on honourable terms, as a free man. The leaders of political parties outside the Congress now recognise that without Gandhiji no Conference is possible but the expression of this merely negative belief is not enough. They will serve the national interest truly only when they declare that they will boycott the Conference unless Gandhiji attends it. We expect that not only will Sriyuts Cowasji Jehangir, Mody and Sarabhai Haji resign from the Assembly following the lead of Shriyut Purushottamdas Thakurdas but there is no reason why Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee should still retain his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council when Mr. Lalji Naranji, a predecessor of his in the Chairmanship of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has already tendered his resignation—apart from the fact that the Muslims of Bombay, who attended in thousands at the Esplanade last evening have demanded his resignation as well as that of other Muslim M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s. The public protest against Government's repressive policy and refusal to listen to counsels of peace must be strengthened by wholesale resignations from the legislatures. May we hope that Mr. Jayakar who has been recently dialating upon the theory of self-respect will also put it into practice and resign when even Liberals like Munshi Iswar Saran and Mr. Khunzru have done so? The Round Table Conference should have no lure for him when his only associates there will be a body of toadies and communalists.

It is a tragedy, for which Britain will have ultimately to pay a heavy price, that her agents in India should continue to ignore the perils of prestige. Their obstinate refusal to recognise the strength behind the Congress, to recognise that the civil disobedience movement is but one and the most prominent aspect of the intense national movement in India and their delusion that they can continue to exercise autocratic rule, flouting the declared wishes of the people, are producing disastrous results for the retention of Indian good-will towards Britain. In the absence of such good-will Britain will be unable to find an outlet for her goods in this country and Ordinances will not enable her to force them upon India. The Indian commercial community have recently given repeated warnings to Government of the folly of seeking to impose upon the people resolute rule, of hoping to stem the surging tide of national insurgence by putting an embargo on freedom of speech and of association, by muzzling the Nationalist Press, by increasing the rigour of an alien rule by the issue of one Ordinance after another. The latest warning comes from the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association. In a letter to Government it says: "As a body of businessmen, in intimate contact with public affairs in India, our Committee have no doubt that the political discontent in the country has deepened owing to a feeling of economic exploitation of India by Great Britain, coupled as it is by political domination. The real strength of Mahatma Gandhi and his movement lies in the earnest conviction in the public mind that this policy of exploitation must cease."

Lord Irwin and his advisers appear to ignore the salient fact that the mass consciousness generated by the Gandhi movement will not be suppressed or intimidated by Ordinances. A significant feature of the national struggle now is the awakening of Indian women and their enthusiasm in sharing in the fight for freedom. The Swaraj movement has thus obtained an added strength, the most powerful because it is the most patient and most inclined to view the struggle from the exalted moral plane. History shows that when the women of a subject country contribute in its fight for independence, the pace of that fight is remarkably quickened. In India, alien authority should take warning from the significant declaration of the Desh Sevikas, after the issue of the two latest Ordinances: "The Indian woman just now is no less free from the prison fever than her brother. The passing of the new Ordinance has brought us scores of picketers." And the Desh Sevikas come from all communities. Repression has served the Indian national movement indirectly in bringing within the fold of advanced nationalism a large number of adherents from those very communities that the bureaucracy loves to classify as "loyal" to it. Is it not necessary in these circumstances for the MacDonald Government to revise their Indian policy and ask their Chief Agent in India to explore the avenues of honourable conciliation?

A TACTLESS APPEAL.

—:o:—

We fear we cannot congratulate His Highness the Mir of Khairpur on the appeal that he has issued from Simla to the Shiah community to keep out of the national movement. Not only is it too fulsome in its praise of the Government to be convincing, but it also betrays ignorance of the economic history of other countries, and elementary principles of politics. What is worse, it is remarkably free from that attitude of delicate and tactful considerateness towards British Indians that one has a right to expect from Indian princes. The Indian National Congress has consistently and scrupulously avoided interfering with affairs in Indian States. Indeed its strict sense of neutrality as between the subjects and the Princes has sometimes been a strain on its higher sense of national duty. But the Congress never allowed itself to be deflected from the course that Mahatma Gandhi chalked out for it long ago. It has not done so now. His Highness the Mir of Khairpur is, therefore, making a very poor response to the neutrality of the Congress by taking sides in a struggle that is expressly confined to British India.

Moreover, His Highness has unfortunately failed to realise the possible reactions of an appeal to communal and sectarian sentiments. "The Muslim community as a whole", says His Highness, "is in a minority in India and requires a strong disinterested government to protect her against the tyranny of the majority. The plight of the Shiah community in India is even more helpless as they in themselves constitute a very small community which stands in need of support and succour against the aggression of the members of its sister creeds within the range of Islam itself." Even though His Highness may not mean it, all this, nonetheless, makes for communal discord. It is also unworthy of any Indian Prince who is called upon to rule without making any distinction of caste or creed, over his subjects—Hindus, Shiahs and Sunnis. What is worse, such thoughtless statements are certain to be utilised in good time against the Princes by interested parties. We wonder if any representative of the "Paramount Power" saw the statement before it was issued and, if so, why His Highness was not warned of its inherent dangers. Be that as it may, we would earnestly suggest to the Princes to keep the ring rather than rush into the arena.

HOW THEY REACH THE GOAL.

—:o:—

The prohibition problem of the city of Bombay is as vexatious and thorny—though not incapable of a tolerably satisfactory solution—as its problem of social evil. The drink evil thrives all over the city in every nook and corner. In spite of the promises grudgingly given by the Government—because they were virtually extracted from them by force of public opinion—regarding "ultimate" prohibition which is their declared "goal", the ways of the Excise authorities give little hope of encouragement about reaching that goal. The fact is the Excise bureaucrats are virtual masters, the dictators of the drink traffic. The Advisory Committee is a regular farce. Even the Railway Advisory Committees are one shade better—in point of usefulness—than this Excise appendage. Let us refer to a recent example of Excise autocracy. "Country liquor licensee of License No. 7" who was till April last flourishing in Falkland Road, sought to seek a fresh field of business at a suitable spot in his eyes, the junction of four busy thoroughfares south of the Frere Bridge (Grant Road). The shop he selected is located in one of the rooms of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Chawl.

The Superintendent of Excise put up the usual notice, on April 3, at the above place, inviting objections, if any, to the advent of the new shop. Within a fortnight no less than five protests were lodged by the residents of the locality against this opportunity to make liquor more easily available to them. One of them was signed by 46 Parsis including Dr. Dinsha M. Gagrat, a well known and influential citizen of that locality. Another of the five petitions was signed by 31 persons. A third was forwarded by the Managing Trustees of Nana Shankarshet's Temple close by, pointing out the injustice of locating a liquor shop in the vicinity of a temple and the possibility of its proving "shocking and repulsive to the religious sentiments and proclivities of all right-minded Hindus." The petitions were of no avail. The shop is already foisted on the locality! As has been well pointed out in the protests, there are already in existence exactly opposite the shop one bar (for foreign wine and liquors), a toddy shop and another liquor shop "behind the site and hardly five minutes' walk from there." There are two educational institutions near the shop. Over and above this a tramway standing place near the shop forces respectable persons to wait for trams to whom the atmosphere prevailing in the shop would be highly obnoxious. We wonder why all these weighty objections, ably set forth in the protests, have not counted in the judgment of the Excise authorities. If they have special reasons for allowing the location of an additional shop, the public would be glad to know what they are. Failing that the public will be entitled to draw its own conclusions, especially when some cases are brought to our notice of some licensees being refused transfer of their shops to other localities, the residents of which have made no protests at all or have made very mild ones. It can never be too late for the Excise Department to bow to popular opinion. We know of cases in which shops opened in certain localities have been forthwith removed, in response to severe public protest.

IS IT TRUE?

—:o:—

According to a special report in the "Tribune" of Lahore, a prosecuting counsel in the Lahore Conspiracy Case called on one of the members of the tribunal and "casually threw out a hint that he might expect a knighthood if his work on the tribunal was found satisfactory." Thereupon the High Court Judge in question is reported to have peremptorily asked the lawyer to bring the interview to a close. The matter has been reported to the proper authorities and it is now the immediate duty of Government to inquire thoroughly into it. For, if the allegation is true, then even Government will admit that this pernicious attempt to corrupt a judicial officer is far more criminal than openly persuading officials to resign their services which is the subject of a Viceregal Ordinance. Further, in case the lawyer did drop the hint, the public will expect action not only against him but also against those, if any, who had briefed him for the purpose. The matter is so serious that, as our contemporary urges, an authoritative statement is urgently called for.

TRUTH ABOUT THE ORDINANCES.

AN ANALYIS AND A MORAL.

(BY OSIRIS.)

Yet another and more remarkable moral triumph for the cause of Indian Nationalism has been registered by Lord Irwin's Government in the form of the two latest Ordinances which have been promulgated with the express purpose of breaking the Boycott movement in its most devastating expression.

BENN'S PROLOGUE.

For one thing, the element of surprise is absent in the effect that this measure of repression was probably calculated to produce on those against whose activities it is directed: and this is explained by the simple fact that these two Ordinances merely pursue the policy of undisguised repression that has been launched and anticipated much earlier. Mr. Benn had sung the prologue, not many weeks ago, of this drama of Ordinances when he shook his fist to the accompaniment of gestures of injured innocence and outraged righteousness, against what that heroic Secretary of State for India was pleased to flatter the Congress by characterising as (to quote only one favourite phrase out of the exclusive official vocabulary) the 'challenge' to his admirable regime of peace-and-order-and- all-that-sort-of- things-you know. Lord Irwin has since echoed the hunting-cry of 'challenge' of the Congress Boycott programme.

OFFSPRING OF REPRESSION.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, whose reputation for gentlemanly qualities and courtesy as well as political personality can never be challenged, has defined the Congress position clearly: it 'must' be admitted, at least in fairness to the Congress President and his colleagues, that the programme they have framed does not admit of any 'subversive' methods such as have been associated with the Congress programme by the unscrupulous hirelings of the servile Press. The official terms of 'intimidation' and 'lawlessness' and 'anarchy' have no meaning in so far as they are sought to be applied to the Boycott movement which the Congress now supports for obvious reasons but which is fundamentally the outcome of the policy of repression that Lord Irwin's Government has been pursuing. It springs up out of the soil that that policy has prepared: it is an expression of a mass consciousness: it is inevitable in the nature of things as the student of Indian political situation finds them. The new Ordinances, therefore, proclaim their own futility as well as a clear indication of the mass-mind.

THE PARADOX.

What is the real origin of the movement in India? What causes have led the masses in this country to this movement which evokes not only the memories of the poor dead Capt. Boycott but of those of the Irish revolution as well as the lessons of history of British Imperialism in Egypt and China (one is almost tempted to quote here Mr. Benn's plagiarism of the Fabian tracts)? Is it imposed on the people by the Congress through methods of coercion? And, finally, can the Ordinances, which deny the first principles of modern, democratic government, succeed in uprooting the movement? One has only to ask oneself some of these questions to discover that the only effect that the measure of Ordinances could have in actual practice would be that of assuring the Congress a phenomenal triumph in its course. Force cannot cope with the situation whose origin and manifestation are utterly beyond the pale of that organic power: force has failed every time it was pitted against the Gandhian twin-principles of passive resistance, namely, non-violence and suffering.

WANTED GOODWILL NOT FORCE.

The Ordinances clearly display the lack, on their authors' part, of the 'historic sense' which alone can enable them to understand the present political situation in India. Good-will, 'not' force, can retain markets for British industrial enterprise: the old phase of European Imperialism which provided for successful employment of force has now passed away. While European statesmanship has recognised this fact and has even set out to exploit it, the believers in the force-principle are heading towards their doom. The Ordinances, which are based on this principle, seek to penalise the patriotic desire to see this unhappy country rid of the drink-evil as well as other evils that have exhausted the whole population till it has reached to-day the verge of starvation and other hellish miseries.

PROBLEM OF UNTOUCHABILITY IN INDIA.

OUTCOME OF IRRELIGION.

(By SARASWATI RAGHAVACHARI, B.A.; H.M.D.)

Of the many topics which make up the Indian Question, the Problem of Untouchability is by far the oldest and the most neglected. It had disgraced Hinduism for centuries past. A culpable indifference to it has been the blackest blemish upon the religion of the Hindus. It has been due to the stagnation of religious thought and the decay and degradation of spiritual life. It is in complete contravention of the highest ideals and noblest traditions of the people of Aryavarta. It is opposed to the teachings of the Vedas and the Upanishads. The Bhagavadgita, which is held in the highest esteem, not by any particular section, but by all those who profess Hinduism as their religion, sets forth not only the equality of all men but of the whole Universe of Living Beings in the eye of God (Bhagavadgita, Chap. V; Verse 18). How can a religion which is founded on the Bhagavadgita, condemn a large section of the people as untouchables? How has it come about, that Hinduism which claims to be the most cosmopolitan and universal of the religions of the world, has declared as untouchable nearly ten millions of our people?

RELIGIOUS DECAY.

The cause is not far to seek. It has not been the outcome of true religion but of irreligion. It has been the product of religious decay and moral degradation. It has not been the outcome of true religious life. It has been brought about by the religious and spiritual apathy of the Brahmin Caste. Now, the time has come for the Brahmins of India to atone for their past crimes. Now is the golden opportunity for purifying and exalting Hinduism, by effacing once for all, this blackest blemish. Now is the time for the Brahmin to rise to his fullest stature. Now is the hour, to shake off the coma of centuries and begin to live true religion and practise true spirituality. It remains to be seen how the Brahmin to whose apostasy is due the present state of India, will respond to the call of God, Country, Religion and Humanity.

THE ORIGIN OF THE UNTOUCHABLE CLASS.

The problem in India at present, is not exactly a problem of Untouchability; the worst of it is, it is one of Unapproachability. What is the origin of this standing scar on Hindu Religion? How has it come about that a Religion which is fundamentally based upon the doctrine of Universal Love, has declared as untouchable and unapproachable a vast number of its own children? Indian historians and many scholars and writers on topics of Hindu social interest have tried to explain this problem in various ways. It will do no good to repeat them here. Suffice it to say, that most of the writers on this subject have failed to touch the root of the matter, which it is the object of this article to expose and elucidate.

A SPIRIT OF REVENGE.

It was a Spirit of Revenge which brought into existence a class of untouchables in India. In Hinduism, as in most of the oldest religions of the world, we find the law of excommunicating social and religious offenders. But the peculiarity of this religion, as embodied in the Laws of Manu, is that there is a very liberal provision of penalties or Prayaschittams for every offence. It is felt incumbent upon every member of the Hindu community to respect and to obey these Social and Religious laws and regulations. There is no one who is exempted from these social restrictions. Even Lord Krishna had to abide by them, in spite of his Divinity. Transgression of the law is not tolerated in this country. Every offender who respects and obeys the law and pays the prescribed penalty regains the former status. He is taken back into the fold and he is none the worse for his offence. The religious offender who defies the law and refuses to undergo the Prayaschittam, thus flouting the supremacy of the Code is excommunicated and treated

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Lesson To India.

In its issue of April 26 "Commerce" publishes an instructive article entitled "A Miracle in France" which throws an interesting light on the reforms initiated by M. Poincare to make his country financially stable again. These reforms are a lesson to us in India. The great majority of the people in France, like the Indians, are rural dwellers. Nearly all her agricultural workers own the land they till. There are few holdings of more than twenty-five acres. France is spared the curse of land-lordism. M. Poincare took the bold step of cutting down the expenses of the administration. Out of 274 sub-prefectures, 106 were abolished. A Sub-Prefect in France corresponds with the Assistant Collector or Deputy Commissioner in India. M. Poincare also reduced the courts of first instance from 359 to 131. The French citizen's complaint that he had too many bureaucrats looking after him was satisfactorily met by M. Poincare and his drastic cut in administrative services reduced its cost to the public considerably. This reform coupled with his policy of stabilising the franc has had excellent results. In 1920 France had a debit trade balance of 23,000 million francs. In 1927 she had a credit balance of 2,400 million francs.

How Sad!

Poor Mr. Baldwin is deserving of universal pity. While he is busy seeking somebody to take up the Chairmanship of the Conservative Party Organisation some of his "God's own Englishmen" are trying to relieve him of this bother by the drastic method of relieving him from the leadership of the Conservative Party. The standard of revolt has again been raised by that energetic free-lance, Lord Beaverbrook—one is irresistibly reminded of a Low cartoon depicting his arrival in London from his little Canadian village on the back of a cow, presumably to ginger up the Imperialists. Some Tory M. P.'s have already joined him and it is suggested that Mr. Neville Chamberlain—notorious among his opponents for his rudeness—will succeed Mr. Baldwin in autumn. Incidentally, Mr. MacDonald may also be busy then. But it will be mere reshuffling of posts to bring Mr. Hartshorn into the Cabinet and it is not likely to be attended with disastrous consequences to himself.

Mr. Slocombe's Tribute.

We published yesterday a striking review of the Indian situation which Mr. George Slocombe has contributed to the "Daily Herald" of London. Unlike those of his countrymen who have eyes but do not see, or, seeing, will not admit, Mr. Slocombe realises that, so far from being a series of "murderous assaults and destructive riots" instigated by "rascals" and leading to "chaos and anarchy", the national struggle is "a spectacle of intensity and drama unparalleled in history." He is ungrudging in his admission of the influence of the Congress and frankly asserts that it "is now unmistakably the predominant force in this country."

The Tragedy Of It.

And he correctly summed up the position when he said "No situation more pregnant with menace capable at once of generously bold or blindly tragic solution has confronted the statesmen and administrators of our time." Unfortunately the advice was not accepted and 'the denouement' of the tragedy is already in progress. The pity of it is that it is the British Labour Party that has rung up the curtain on the tragedy inspite of Mr. Slocombe, inspite of the "Daily Herald" and, above all, inspite of its own "past passionate criticisims" when it was out of office. "The climax is fast approaching" but will they be able to recapture now the courage of their Socialistic convictions?

An Oversight.

Mother (noticing a bruise on Teddy's head): "Teddy, you have been fighting again!"

Teddy: "Oh, no, mummy, that was only an oversight."

Mother: "Oversight!"

Teddy: "Yes, I was sitting on that ass Brown yesterday, and I forgot to hold his feet."

"Government's Amazing Inactivity At Dacca."

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

"STRANGE CONTRAST TO PROMPT DISPLAY OF FORCE ELSEWHERE".

Prominant Bengal Leaders' Statement.

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Sir P. C. Roy, Sir Nilratan Sircar Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee, Messrs. I. B. Sen, K. C. Neogy, M.L.A., Satyananda Bose and a large number of prominent public men have issued the following statement on the situation at Dacca:—

The recent outbreak of communal disturbances at Dacca has been unprecedented in Bengal if not in the whole of India, in point of intensity. Systematic attacks on households, even in broad-day light and on public throughfares, have gone on unchecked for the last week or more.

LIFE PARALYSED.

The extent of loss of life and property is yet unascertained. All normal activities of the people have been paralysed. Government administration itself appears to have been almost at a standstill.

The Courts of Justice have been closed practically for days together, and conveyance of mails and telegrams was suspended for a time and is even now irregular. The entire city seems to have been effectively taken under mob rule. The utmost panic prevails and there is general exodus of men and women from Dacca.

WHY AT DACCA?

While we deeply deplore communal conflicts of all kinds, wherever they may happen, we have been particularly struck by the frequency with which they have been recurring at Dacca of late. Since January last intercommunal disturbances have been always originating in trifling circumstances, have taken place at Dacca on three occassions the present being the worst instance of mob violence. It is not our desire to seek to apportion the responsibility for these unfortunate happenings as between two communities.

STRANGE CONTRAST.

But we feel bound to point out the amazing failure of the Executive authorities to take adequate measures to cope with the situation. This seems to present a strange contrast to the promptitude, vigour and display of force with which the movement of civil disobedience is being met all over the country.

Representative persons, such as members of the Legislature, have sent frantic messages to the highest officials seeking intervention. Grave allegations of indifference if nothing worse are being made against the police. It has, indeed, been alleged that looting and other crimes have, on occasions, taken place in the very presence of the police without any serious attempt being made to stop them.

PROFESSOR'S ALLEGATION.

A responsible professor of the Dacca University himself a sufferer from the mob fury—has made specific charges of this description in a newspaper article. Private communications received from Dacca confirm and elaborate the worst reports of a fragmentary character that have appeared in the press so far. Indications are not wanting that the fire may soon spread into the interior of the country and engulf the whole of the Eastern Bengal in a serious conflagration.

PUBLIC INQUIRY.

It is not in the interest of any Government which claims to be civilised, to permit the continuance of such a state of lawlessness for any length of time. Further more, if they were to consult their own reputation the authorities should, as soon as circumstances permit, set on foot a public enquiry with the help of the highest judicial officers and prominent non-officials to investigate the part played by the local Executive authorities in enforcing law and order at Dacca.—Free Press.

LIFE PARALYSED AT DACCA.

No Business: No Food Supply.

STREETS DESERTED AND SHOPS CLOSED.

DACCA, June 2.

Information has been received that Rohitpur Bazaar two miles from Dacca was attacked by Mahomedans and property worth about six lakhs looted. About hundred Hindu houses are also reported to have been looted in the locality.

A meeting at the Bar Library adopted resolution "condemning action which gave encouragement to Mahomedan hooligans, who caused great loss and suffering to Hindus and protesting against depriving certain citizens of the means of self-defence." The resolutions have been telegraphed to the Viceroy and to the Governor of Bengal.—A. P.

UNCANNY ATMOSPHERE.

—:o:—

The situation is far from improved though no case of arson or looting is reported to have occurred yesterday in any part of the city. Streets are absolutely deserted. Shops are closed. An uncanny atmosphere prevails. The business of the city is completely suspended. The courts are not working as even some officers could not attend. The postal work has practically at a stand still and even telegrams are not being despatched except perhaps when they are on state service. For the last few days there has not been any business at the Imperial Bank

FOOD SUPPLIES SHORT.

Food supply has become a grim problem as most of the rice shops have been looted and fresh imports are not coming. Efforts are being made to requisition provisions from Naraingunj. There has been a regular stampede of panic-stricken people from Dacca who are removing by hundreds to Narasingunj, Rymensingh and other places.

It is not possible to enumerate all cases but the localities which suffered most are Sutrapur Bazaar, Farasgunj, Patuatuli, Islampur, Badamtaly Steamer Station, Chowkbazaar, Channighat, Nayabazaar, Kayetntoly, Nawabpur, Malshandi, Wari, Narindia, Dayangunj, Faridabad and the new settlement of Shegnu Bogicha.

PATROLS IN STREETS.

Armed squads numbering about 300 which arrived on Tuesday last are patrolling the notorious centres of disturbance.—Free Press.

"LATHIS POKED INTO RIBS OF SATYAGRAHIS".

Natarajan And Deodhar's Tribute To "Brave Volunteers"

BULSAR, June 3.

Mr. Hussain Tyabji, ex-Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. G. K. Deodhar, President of the Servants of India Society, who came here to watch the Dharsana Raid have issued a statement to the Associated Press in which they state that they visited Untadi as they heard and read in the papers of many complaints of excessive violence and even brutal lawlessness against volunteers taking part in Dharsana raids, often even against those who were not taking part in them but were mere spectators. They went round the hospitals at Untadi and Bulsar maintained by Congress Committees where "all brave volunteers who received injuries are treated by a band of enthusiastic and self sacrificing patriotic doctors".

They discovered that proportion of wounded and injured was comparatively large though deaths and serious cases were few. They visited places once occupied by the Satyagrahis such as camp kitchen at Untadi village which has been confiscated by Government and has been completely destroyed. They wanted to see the salt raid and the way it was repulsed.

RETURN TO VILLAGE FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY.

With that object they proceeded to a private field which was at such a distance so as not to be hindrance to authorities and make their presence unobjectionable. That was half a mile away from the Salt Depot itself and at least a furlong from the place where the Satyagrahis were standing. When they were standing at this place a European gentleman came to them and asked them to return to the village for their own safety. What that meant could be realised from the subsequent events. They saw the raiders stopped at a great distance from the salt depot and could see how volunteers were made to stop and were brought back towards Untadi after they had been informed they were all arrested.

LATHIS POKED INTO RIBS.

One of the complaints repeatedly heard was after being arrested the volunteers were not led but were beaten with lathi blows and lathis were poked into their ribs.—A. P.

(Message Incomplete.)

BOMBAY, MUSLIMS' SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

history of Indian nationalism. The critics of the present Nationalists movement said that it could be put down because the Muslims had not joined it as they had done in 1921. The Muslims of Bombay had given an effective reply to this misrepresentation and proved by their demonstration that they were wholeheartedly in favour of the National movement. They deserved to be congratulated on that. They all knew that what Bombay thought or did today was thought and done by the rest of India to-morrow, and so he was sure that what Bombay Muslims had done to-day would be done by the rest of the Muslim India.

Mr. M. H. M. Chotani then proposed the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party and Muslim Commercial Association of Bombay gives its wholehearted supports to the National Programme inaugurated by the National Congress under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and endorsed by the Jamiat-ul Ulma Hind and appeals to the Muslims of India to take a worthy part in it."

ISLAM'S MESSAGE OF FREEDOM.

Proposing the resolution Mr. Chotani said that Islam gave the message of freedom to the whole world and as such no Muslim could be opposed to this movement. Muslims were all the more interested in India's freedom because it meant the freedom of the whole Islamic world.

Referring to the Khilafat movement of 1921 he said that then Providence did not will it that they should succeed in their attempt but in the present struggle he could see that God was with them and that was why he joined the movement.

Referring to the question of Hindu-Muslim settlement he observed that if after winning Swaraj men like Dr. Munje did not give the Muslims their due rights they would not be slow in fighting against them though they would do so with great reluctance.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

Mr. Osman Sobani seconding the resolution said that he was glad to see that Muslims had joined the movement in large numbers. Now that they had demonstrated beyond doubt that they were solidly behind the Congress they must take to practical work and carry out the programme of boycotting British goods and eradicating the drink evil faithfully.

MUSLIMS CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, president of the B.P.C.C., congratulated the Muslims of Bombay on their joining the movement in large numbers and announced that the Satyagraha Committee had decided to observe a Hartal on Thursday June 5 as exactly a month ago Gandhiji was arrested.

Mr. Abbasi further supported the resolution and it was unanimously carried.

BAN ON LIQUOR.

Mr. Haji Nur Mohamed Ahmed proposed the following resolution:

"This meeting of the Muslims of Bombay appeals to the Indian Muslims to boycott all foreign cloth and British goods and to rid the country of the drink evil as the use of liquor is strictly prohibited by the Islamic Shariat.

"This meeting further strongly urges that the representatives of the Bombay in the Bombay Council and the Legislative Assembly should resign forthwith." Mr. Noor Mahomed feelingly appealed to Muslim M. L. A.s' and M. L. C.'s to resign.

NO TURNING BACK.

Maulana Hizzur Rehman seconded the resolution. He said as freedom of India meant the freedom of the whole Islamic world he would not even mind sacrificing. The interests of 70 million Indian Muslim for that. He referred to his visit to Gandhiji at Dhaman when he (Gandhiji) was on his march to Dandi and said that Gandhiji had then assured him that he would either win Swaraj or perish in this last battle of his life. Hence there was no question of turning back now and he could see from the response by the whole country to Manatmaji's call that they were going to emerge victorious.

He made a strong appeal for boycott of British goods. He was sure that if Indians could put a stop to the profits of the Britishers they would soon come to terms.

Mr. Mohamed Yusuff further supported the resolution which was also carried unanimously.

The following resolution was then moved by Dr. M. H. Gaur.

"This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay declares that so long as the Indian National Congress the greatest political organisation in the country and the Jamotul-Ulma-i Hind, the premier religious organisation of the Muslim Ulma do not agree to participate in the Round Table Conference no Indian should go to the Conference.

Mr. Noor Mohamed Mozawala seconded the resolution.

MAULANA AHMED SAEEDS SPEECH.

In further supporting the resolution Maulana Ahmed Saeed, the Secretary of the Jamiatul-Ulma, delivered a lengthy speech. He first congratulated the Muslims of Bombay on the effective demonstration of that evening and thereby giving a proper lead to the rest of India and hoped that other cities in the country like Karachi and Calcutta would follow suit.

Referring to the demand of a section of Muslims that Muslims should first to settle the question of their rights and then join the Hindus he said the demand was most unfair at this stage when the Hindus had actually made heavy sacrifices in the National struggle and when a large number of Muslims inspite of the efforts of some of the Muslims leaders to keep them away had joined the movement.

WARNING TO MUSLIM.

He rituted has charge made against the Jamiat of arriving at a hasty decision and said that they decided to join the movement after carefully watching its progress for over a month. He warned the Muslims that they would be committing a blunder if they did not help their countrymen in their fight for freedom.

To those Muslim leaders who seemed to be the friends of the Government he asked to place the real facts before the Government as they were and to ask them to come to terms with the Mahatma without further delay.

NO HINDU RAJ.

He deplored the attitude of those Muslims who were afraid of the Hindu majority. Days were when the Afghan bogey was always on the brain of the average Hindu. Fortunately the Hindu had rid himself of that, but it was a pity that Muslims were now being misled by some of their leaders by raising false fears of Hindu Raj. Muslims even now formed a majority in as many as five provinces and they had nothing to fear from the Hindus. He advised the Muslims not to succumb to these tactics and to do their duty by their country at this critical juncture in her history.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

Referring to the question of Complete Independence versus Dominion Status he said that though the ultimate goal of the Jamiat was complete independence they were prepared to accept Dominion Status if it were immediately granted and the Government entered into a settlement with the Mahatma.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Seth Chotani then appealed that Muslim youths in every Mohalla should form their volunteer corps and train themselves for rendering social service to their community and those of them who were fully trained should undertake and carry out the Congress programme.

The meeting came to a close at about 9 p.m. amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

HARTAL ON THURSDAY.

—:o:—

Celebrating Gandhiji's Incareeration.

(Through Satyagraha Committee).

In order to celebrate the first monthly day of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest the Satyagraha Committee has decided to declare a General Hartal to-morrow (Thursday) and appeals to the public and merchants in particular to observe it most successfully.

A procession will start at 4-30 p.m. from the Congress House on that day and pass through Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao, Bori Bunder, Ronby Road, Churchgate Street, Apollo Street, Fora Fountain, Queen's Statue and then go to the Esplanade Maidan where a public meeting will be held at 7 p.m.

A REPRESENTATIVE MUSLIM DEMONSTRATION

—:o:—

More Than A Dozen Associations Join Procession.

The following are some of the prominent representative associations which took part in the Muslim procession and demonstration:—

(1) Mustafa Bazar Timber Merchants' Association.
(2) Muslim Hardware Merchants' Association.
(3) Cutlery Bazar Association.
(4) Umbrella Merchants' Association.
(5) Hosiery Merchants' Association.
(6) Bombay Glassware Merchants' Association.
(7) Stationary and Paper Merchants' Association.
(8) Merchants of Javeri Bazar dealing in pearls and diamonds.
(9) Potato Merchants' Association.
(10) Brass and Vessel Merchants' Association.
(11) Kazi Mohalla Timber Merchants' Association.
(12) Millinery Merchants' Association.
(13) Trunk Merchants' Association.

SYMPATHY FOR THE FALLEN.

—:o:—

Burma Indian Chamber's Resolutions.

RANGOON, June 2. (Delayed).

Following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Managing Committee of th Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce on the 31st May, 1930:

The Chamber greatly abhors the dastardly assault on, and brutal massacre of, men and children mostly Indian labourers reulting in over 1,000 injured and over 200 murdered or drowned, and great destruction of Indian property through wilful damage, incendiarism and looting by hooligans on the 26th May, 1930, and the following days.

POLICE CONDEMNED.

The Chamber expresses its profound resentment at the callous disregard of duty by the police in allowing without any attempt to save them or their property.

The Chamber offers its hart-felt sympathy to the sufferers of all communities in the recent riots.

The Chamber places on record its grateful appreciation of those who have assisted in sheltering and protecting the homeless labourers numbering over 25,000 by lodging them in public places, schools and dharamsalas and private houses and feeding them free.

The Chamber views with great concern and records its emphatic condemnation of the misleading and mischievous activities of section of the Press and some Government and public men to give the riots a political complexion.

The Chamber requests all Indian Chambers of Commerce, labour associations and public in India general to stop sending further labour to Burma.—Free Press.

MESSRS DEVADHAR AND NATARAJAN ASKED TO LEAVE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

injured were removed on stretchers.

CHARGED BY MOUNTED SOWARS

During these operations the first batch returned from Untadi and again offered Satyagraha. This time they were charged by mounted sowars and driven away as far as Untadi village. Several were injured in this charge including some villagers of Untadi.—A. P.

TENSE SITUATION IN CONTAI VILLAGE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The Police it is reported, opened fire on Sunday in Pratapdighirhat in Contai Sub-Division following stone throwing by Villagers. It is stated that Satyagrahis resisted the seizure of salt. The Police came next day with reinforcements and raided the village, and it is alleged, assaulted the people who resorted to stone throwing. Their warning proving unavailing the Police opened fire. Five persons, it is reported, were injured. One Ramkrishadas was taken in a motor to Contai by the Police while Pitambardas a student died yesterday. The Police arrested about 25 people.—Free Press.

"THERE IS NEITHER LAW NOR REASON."

Graduates To Take Part In National Struggle

"THIS IS YOUR LAST CHOICE" SAYS MR. BHULABHAI.

"There is no contribution, however small, which you may make which is not needed, badly, urgently and immediately, in the advancement of the great national movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. This is your last chance, if you miss this you miss your freedom." This was the fervent exhortation of Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai to the Graduates of the Bombay University who in one voice expressed their severe condemnation of the methods of repression adopted by Government to suppressing the non-violent civil disobedience movement, at a public meeting held in the Blavatsky Lodge on Tuesday evening.

Sjt. Bhulabhai, who presided, appealed to the graduates to take their proper place in the present struggle for the freedom of India. "The tie which hitherto brought us together was the possession of the University degrees but I hope and trust that the tie which will bind us from now onwards will be tie of national service and sufferings undertaken in the cause of our countrymen," he added.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, the convener of the meeting, advocated habitual use of khaddar and was plying the "takli" while addressing the Graduates.

RESOLUTIONS.

A large number of lady graduates attended hte meeting and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This meeting of the Graduates of the University of Bombay expresses its deep indignation at the methods of repression adopted by Government in suppressing the present movement which is the expression of the legitimate aspirations of the Indian Nation for Swaraj, and strongly condemns the atrocities committed by the authorities in the name of Law and Order.

In order to support the National Movement this Meeting resolves that all Graduates of the Bombay University should pledge themselves:

(a) To use Swadeshi cloth only and preferably Khadi.

(b) To use Swadeshi articles as far as available and

(c) To boycott British goods in every way possible.

This meeting resolves that so long as no honourable and satisfactory solution of the present impasse is arrived at, no Graduate should stand as a candidate for the University seat on the Bombay Legislative Council.

This meeting urges upon the representatives of the Graduates in the University of Bombay the necessity or doing everything in their power to support the National movement.

GRADUATES' PART IN STRUGGLE.

In opening the proceedings Sjt. Bhulabhai said that on the 20th March the lawyers practising in the city of Bombay had assembled in the same hall to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai on the occasion of his arrest and conviction and for the sacrifice which he made in the cause of freedom of speech. Not a long time had elapsed since then and yet events had marched with a succession of intensity and volume probably unparalleled in the history of India.

The Government in this country, at all events in these parts was being carried under the ordinary statutory law of the land supplemented by means of ordinances and replaced in other places by a promulgation of the martial law. The crisis in the country was much as would not fall to stir the imagination of the most inert of human beings.

Proceeding the speaker declared that they had gathered there not merely to register their verbal protest but with a view to see whether they could not organise a body of men among the graduates of the Bombay University, who will and ought to take their proper place in the present struggle for the freedom of India. The tie which hitherto brought them together was the possession of University degrees and diplomas but he hoped the tie which would bind them now will be the tie of national service.

Action was the very essence of the situation. There was no time to be lost. A few weeks ago when the Salt Satyagraha had just commenced the speaker had put forward his humble view that under no statutory power possessed by Government was force capable of being used against non-violent Satyagrahis. The Government did not challenge this state, but maintained grim silence.

The situation since then had considerably accentuated. From the ordinary use of force it had come to organised beating. The organised beating by lathis was not sufficient and therefore it took the place of beating by means of lathis covered by iron. As it was not sufficient they were now hearing of people being trampled by horsemen. Mr. Bhulabhai repeated that Government had no power under the statutory laws whereby using of force could be justified even in the suppression of lawbreaking.

NEITHER LAW NOR REASON.

Therefore the position in which they stood to-day was reduced to this. There was neither law nor reason behind the measures of Government. "You have got to search your hearts and find out whether within or without the civil disobedience movement you cannot do something and not merely citedly read papers and bewail the lot of the unfortunate Satyagrahis. If you are worthy of the education and of the position which has been bestowed upon you must act", he added.

DR. DESHMUKH'S SPEECH.

In moving the resolution Dr. Deshmukh said.—There is disorderly law and illegal order in the country. In respect of statesmanship there is complete bankruptcy on the part of the Government. The Government seems to be suffering from inferiority complex against non-violence. To cloak that it has put on a mantle of repression. The only remedy thought of is repression and still more repression. The "exciting cause" of the whole trouble is salt tax. What would an imaginative statesman have done? On the birthday of the King the salt tax should have been repeated. That would have led to suspension of civil disobedience. The consequence would have been release of political prisoners, after all to please 300 millions people who are paying in taxes 141 crores. The loss of 7 crores was not much even from a commercial point of view; and a nation of businessmen should realise this.

If India is to be scon self-governing and then, as suggested by some, can the ban on foreign cloth and liquor be put. Why not repeal the salt tax? Then India when free can tax air, water, salt, whatever is necessary.

GOD HELP ENGLAND.

The present situation cannot continue. Conciliation not repression is the proper remedy. If conciliation does not come in then God help India but God help England too.

Mr. G. N. Thakore and Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty and Dr. Gagrat supported the first resolution.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya who moved the resolution commending that Swadeshi should be the pledge of Graduates said that that was the only effective weapon which would make the "British tremble in their shoes".

The resolution being seconded by Mr. V. L. Mehta and supported was unanimously passed.

The third and the fourth resolutions were also passed 'nem con'.

The Chairman then moved that a Committee consisting of himself, Dr. Vaidya and several others be formed to give effect to the resolutions passed at the meeting was also passed.

The meeting terminated amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."

PICKETING AND INTIMIDATION ORDINANCES.

To Apply To Four More Provinces.

SIMLA, June 2.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary issued to-day notifies the application of the Prevention of Intimidation and Unlawful Instigation Ordinances to the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam and North Western Frontier. traordinary that the Agent to the Governor-General in Western India States may invest any Government officer of any Department or any class of such officers with all or any of the powers conferred on the officers of the Salt Department under the Kathiawar Rules.—A. P.

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CATHOLICS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a very foolish decision arrived at by the Committee of the East Indian Association appearing in your to-day's issue, who have decided to write a letter to the Government of India stating that the 70,000 of the East Indian Catholics of Bandra, Salsette and Bassein are not at all in sympathy with the present national movement. In this connection I have to say with regard to the Bassein East Indian Catholics that they are in full sympathy with the present national movement observing that according to the wishes of our great Mahatmaji the Catholics of Bassein have all boycotted both foreign and country liquors, toddy and many of them have taken up spinning on Takli. Every Sunday and Holiday young boys and men start processions, hold meetings in connection with the present movement, national slogans and songs are in everyone's mouth.

I would suggest that the Managing Committee of the East Indian Association either to join the present movement or to shun going against a struggle in which all of India's best sons are fighting.

As a mark of protest against the action of the Managing Committee of the East Indian Association, there will be in a few days a demonstration of all Catholic Bassein at a very early date, which will show whom we really sympathise. A handful of East Indians of Bandra or Salsette can do nothing at all in any way. This they should remember.—Yours, etc.

A BASSEINITE.

Manickpur,
Bassein Road, May 30.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I am surprised to see in to-day's issue of your paper a resolution of loyalty passed by the Managing Committee of the East Indian Association.

I am a member of the East Indian Association and I strongly protest against the action of the Managing Committee in passing such a resolution without the knowledge and consent of the members. It was the duty of the Managing Committee to call a general meeting for the purpose of passing such a resolution and not shoulder the responsibility of about 70,000 East Indians of whom I doubt whether one-fourth of them are the members and excluding Goans and Mangaloreans who call themselves Catholics.

Every East Indian who learned of the wise decision of the Committee is cursing and protesting against passing such a resolution when all other sister communities are struggling for Independence. It is a disgrace on the East Indian community to remain aloof from this historic national movement.

I am also surprised to see that Mr. Joseph Baptista, instead of coming forward on behalf of the East Indian community, should be so anxious of proceeding to England for the purpose of Round Table Conference. Mr. Baptista has addressed several platforms where he has always preached the doctrine of Home Rule and now it is a pity that he should forget his by-gone days and come forward to support Government, specially when the country is passing though life and death struggle to free India.

At Sahar and other villages the East Indians have taken pledges to boycott British goods, liquor and toddy. In Bassein there is already going to be a no-tax campaign. If only the leaders of the East Indian community come forward surely not only the East Indians but also all the Catholics will join this historic national movement.

In order to demonstrate the national feeling for the present movement I appeal to all the Catholics including East Indians Goans, Mangaloreans that a procession like the Parsees and alike should be arranged by the leaders of the different communities under the so-called banner of Catholics.—Yours, etc.,

AN EAST INDIAN.

Santa Cruz, May 30.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was indignant to read about the resolution by the East Indian Association at an extraordinary meeting held on 26th May, declaring their hostile attitude towards the National movement.

If the above statement is a fact, may I ask the Bombay East Indian Association to answer the following:—

1. Was ever a general meeting held of the Bombay East Indian Association to represent 70,000 East Indians of Bombay, Bassein and Salsette?

2. What is the number of members of the Bombay East Indian Association to-day?

3. Is that number fully representative of the 70,000 East Indians and is it sure that it is empowered to voice their feelings?

4. Had the Bombay East Indian Association called out a meeting for the grievances connected with the Assessment of Land Revenue as that done by the Congress body?

I can confidently say that the mass of East Indians, the community to which I belong, in the villages of Salsette and Bassein have started vigorous campaign of boycott of liquor and foreign cloth which is a positive indication that the majority of East Indians are in full sympathy with the National movement.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. G.

IV.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Every caste and creed to-day is struggling for India's freedom. Hundreds are daily filling in prison for the love of their motherland. Even ladies have come forward to offer themselves for breaking the chains of slavery and it is a pity that Christians are still behind. Parsees and Mahomedans who were all the time watching have decided to join the struggle. The only community that is lacking behind is the Christian. At Madras and other far-off places some of them have come forward, but that is not quite enough. The East Indians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein as well as the Mangaloreans should as a matter of fact have by this time joined at this critical moment. If not, are they going to sit silent even now and watch the fun from a distance? There are so many men in the East Indian community and Mangaloreans who are at present only sleeping and expecting some few titles and honours from Government. Leaders like Mr. Baptista and others who had taken the most prominent part in the past and have preached doctrine of Swaraj surely should not now sit quiet at this most critical moment, when others are struggling. Apart from Goans who claim to be the Portuguese subjects, what about the East Indians, Mangaloreans, Are they not the sons of this country? East Indian paper points in one of its issues that as yet no Christian has been appointed as the Sheriff of Bombay which is an insult from the Government. In many similar matters Christians are neglected by the British Government.

I hope this matter will be taken up by the Christian community, particularly the East Indians, and Mangaloreans and they will do their bit by at least boycotting foreign goods, liquor shops and similar other things which the Congress have chalked out and also if possible join this movement. Better late than never. Something is better than nothing.—Yours, etc.,

A CHRISTIAN.

May 27.

V.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a deplorable news that such unauthorised and baseless rumours about the Catholics not participating in the present movement should crop up at this juncture when our sincere efforts are on the way to success. As a matter of fact, true catholics, who are the real followers of Juses Christ would always welcome and support this movement which is based on Peace, Non-violence, Truth and Goodwill of all. Just as our Lord Juses Christ tried to establish "peace on earth and good-will among man-kind", so also the revered Mahatma is the harbinger of peace in India and good-will among all the communities. Therefore, we, Catholics, being the belivers in the sacred teachings of Christ would very willingly sympathise and support this present movement of Mahatmaji, by our hearty co-operation, and thus contribute our humble mite to bring about the liberation of our Motherland and peace and prosperity in the land.—Yours etc.,

A CATHOLIC.

RED SHIRTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—When Police and Government are panicky about the Red Shirts at Peshawar how is it that the G. I. P. Railway which is a State owned Railway, dress their own "Hamals" in red shirts and red pagris. Can any body explain?—Yours etc,

B. S. C.

Bombay, May 30.

THE PARSEE PROCESSION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Parsee procession which paraded the streets of Bombay last Thursday evening was indeed of a representative character so far the educated middle-class was concerned, but was sadly lacking in participation from the Elite of the Parsee community which was indeed to be greatly deplored.

Did the fashionable Parsee ladies consider it below their dignity to mix up freely with their own hundreds of sisters not placed on an equal level with them socially or did their high-heeled shoes preclude them from going about the town unless couched comfortably in their own Limousines?

And what were these idle sons of the rich men doing? Learning to fly at Juhu? Or swanking in their low-bodied tourers on and about the Fort area? Or galavanting on the Cooperage sea-shore? Or ice-creaming at the Taj Mahal Hotel? Why were they so conspicuously absent?

Also the City fathers where were they? Surely they have not to ponder over their presence in the Round Table Conference as uninvited guests of the British Bureaucracy? What difficult problems were they solving with their fertile brains for the country's good? Perhaps to get out something brainy they were breezing on the hill-tops unveiling statues of hilly fathers, when Mother India's loyal sons were shedding their blood for their country's emancipation. Did they also think it was below their dignity to join such a procession

During the last historical procession inaugurated by some thirty representative associations, among the two lacs of peoples, one could see hundreds of Hindoo millionaires not loath to mingle freely with men of every cast and creed and in whatever humble walk of life, and they did not think it humiliating for themselves when made to squat down for nothing under four hours on the ground opposite the Boribunder Station not a "khooshi" seat either after the scorching heat of the noonday Sun. It did no honour to the upper ten in the Parsee community to take no example out of it, by making their presence strikingly absent during the Parsee procession.

Therefore, arise, awake my brethren. Let not the other sister-communities in India point out at you a finger of reproach that you of the upper ten are conveniently watching this life and death struggle from your house-tops or hill-tops.

Inaugurate without the least possible delay, even if you have to come down from the hill-tops to do it, a gigantic procession of the grandest type, and let all the Parsees participate in it, the rich and the poor alike, all men, women and children.

Your five miles round about would at least shew the world that the cream of the Parsee community as well are in the movement whole-heartedly in sympathy with that spiritual force behind the bars, that LITTLE GREAT MAN OF INDIA.—Yours, etc.

S. J. M.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Parsi procession organised for last evening was a great success. The large numbers in which the ladies took part, many of them clad in Swadeshi Sarees, the wonrerful enthusiasm which the members of this community displayed in repeating national slogans and the military names in which they all were marching should immediately dispel the doubts in the minds of those who still think that the Parsis are not in active sympathy with Gandhiji's movement.

Some may well decry the pet slogan of the processionists, namely "British goods boycott" (in Gujarati style), on the ground that many who uttered it were dressed perhaps in English clothes. What matters, however, is toe awakening among these people—the change of heart that has come over in this spirited community in the wake of the national movement. One is inclined to think, after witnessing the manifestation of this awakening yesterday evening, that the Parsis will adhere to the solemn pledge so publicly uttered of not buying British Goods hereafter.

They are a community too reputed for changing with the times—let them change as the times now require let them boycott British cloth and British goods; let these rich persons further lend their financial support to this great movement. And their contribution—the quota of this community 100,000 strong—will certainly go a great way towards the economic regeneration of their motherland no less than our own.—Yours, etc.,

THEIR HINDU BROTHER.

May 30.

III.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the views of the "Times of India" may be its own it is supposed to provide news for the public. It has to be noted that it has deliberately ignored the Parsi procession—a most impressive public demonstration—and has published no account of it.

One can understand that this paper is anxious to maintain that the Mussalmans and Parsis are holding aloof from the national movement but the deliberate suppression of news by a newspaper calls for some public action.—Yours, etc"

May 30.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

PARSIS AND THE PRESENT MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To "The Editor of the Chronicle."

Sir,—From the very beginning of the National movement the Parsee community has demonstrated indifferent attitude and has on occasions even ignored our interests. Except a few exceptions like Motha and Vacha every-body has manifested the above tendency in more or less degree. But the political situation of India demands hearty Co-operation of all irrespective of cate and creed. It is essential therefore, to go into the root cause of their indifference. From Stray expressions of my Parsee friends and a review of the whole situation I find the following reasons for their apathy.

Some members of the community think that India is not their mother-land and as such they are in no way duty-bound to devote themselves for her salvation. True it is that Parsis are not the original inhabitants of this happy land but it must at the same time be remembered that she is a land of their adaptation. When the circumstances required them to desert their seet motherland it was this country that odered them her benevolent refuge. Protection to the persecuted is the basic principle of our religion. Had our ancestors withheld their assistance the race perchance would have long been extinct. Moreover the underlying principles of their religion and their customs are more akin to Hinduism than to Christianity. By an anological adoption of the principle of non-inhabitance even the Hindu Aryas can also claim exemption from taking part in the present activity as they too did not originally belong to this land which was primarily haunted by the wild untamable tribes of the Adya-Dravidians Anaryas such as Bhils, Gonds and etc. But this is not the policy sanctioned or recommended by the long trend of human affairs. The land of adaptation which shelters an afflicted soul must be revered as a motherland if not more.

The second reason of their indifference is found in the fact that the community as a whole is a commercial body and any kind of disturbance in the peaceful atmosphere is sure to upset the normal working of a business and Prohibition froms an importannt event of the present movement, Parsees being the general licensees in liquor concerns throughout the country, they are specially opposed to the National Programme. They are not prepared to undergo any pecuniary loss and that is why they are not supporting National Movement. A careful review of history will convince a reasonable mind that sacrifice is the stepping stone to success and no sacrifice is greater in the cause of a country: It more than repays their invested exertions. The Parsees are therefore, requested not to be blinded by selfish motives and forget their duties as Man.

The third reason for their antipathy towards Gandhi's Campaign, as I gather from some direct sources, seems to be in their misconception of the "atrocities" effected on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay. The Parsees attribute the mischievousness to Mahatma Gandhi and his Volunteers. It is an unwarrantable misconception of the facts. Inspite of the strict warning of Mahatmaji and the then conveners of the Hartal propaganda, the Mavalis saught the opportunity to play mischiefs and the other people joined their hands in the rowdism, but the easily excitable mob could not control itself at the sight of the Parsees cooperating in the wel-come programme disregarding the national instructions. To attribute them malicious motives would be but a grave misrepresentation of facts. On the contrary it was the peaceful interference of the great personage that cooled down the excited mob.

The Parsees are therefore, requested to join their hands in the movement following the sublime example of Mr. Nariman and make it a success.—Yours, etc.

P. B. S.

Poona, May 27.

A SUGGESTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Looking to the free use of lathis on the volunteers at the various Satyagraha Camps all over India in general but at present in Gujarat in pardicular, I have a suggestion to make which if found practical and practicable (which both I believe it is) the volunteers would be greatly spared if not completely saved from the lathi "zoolum" inflicted on them.

The suggestion is this: Is it too much to expect if any of our National Iron Works were to supply gratis, or, if necessary for their value, steel iron plates or pieces of armour to protect the vital parts of Satyagrahi's bodies, such as helmets, breastplates etc.? If complete cap-a-pie armours cannot be immediately had, at least the vital and sensitive parts should be protected. This will nullify the lathism of the authorities. The Government will then be compelled to arrest which at present they seem to avoid under a convenient, use of lathis. To have an adequate idea of this lathi zoolum a visit to any of the Satyagraha Ambulance camps will quite suffice. We may not use physical force against or in any way injure our opponents. But we may protect ourselves by all means at our disposal against our adversaries' weapons.

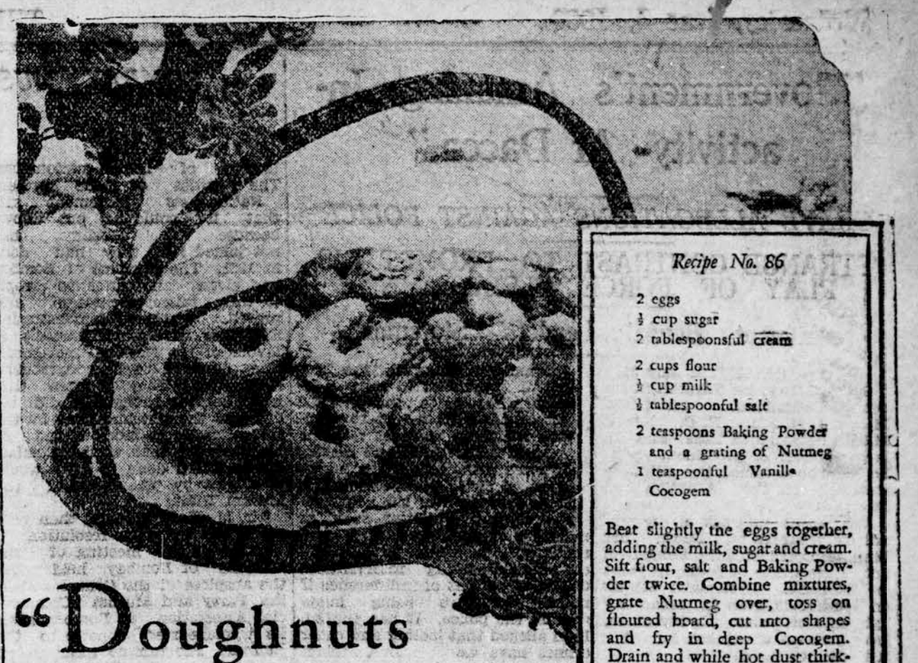
I am sure, Sir, you will please throw some light on this suggestion and bestow upon it the due prominence and comment that it may deserve. At present some 5,000 or 10,000 such plates or armours may suffice. I am sure the appeal if made will not fall flat on several of our National Iron Works. These armours may of course, become the property of the Indian National Congress and may be requisitioned whenever necessary.—Yours, etc.

SHARDA VAIDYA.

Ahmedabad, May 30.

LONDON, June 1.

"Daily Chronicle" amalgamates with "Daily News" from to-morrow as "Daily News and Chronicle". Combined circulation is 1,600,000 daily. Fusion will create a great Liberal newspaper.—Reuter.



Recipe No. 86

2 eggs
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoonsful cream
2 cups flour
½ cup milk
½ tablespoonful salt
2 teaspoons Baking Powder and a grating of Nutmeg
1 teaspoonful Vanille Cocogem

Beat slightly the eggs together, adding the milk, sugar and cream. Sift flour, salt and Baking Powder twice. Combine mixtures, grate Nutmeg over, toss on floured board, cut into shapes and fry in deep Cocogem. Drain and while hot dust thickly with powdered sugar.

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Surprise At MacDonald's Attitude.

"ISSUE WHICH GANDHI HAS RAISED TRANSCENDS BRITAIN'S FATE"

MAHATMA'S POLITICAL STRATEGY

"Salt-making is a challenge so simple that to answer it vigorously must seem childish and desperate. Yet it is a challenge so direct that to ignore it is to acknowledge weakness, and to encourage large-scale civil disobedience".

"THE BALTIMORE SUN."

THE HISTORIC MARCH.

"On a lovely beach bordering the Arabian Gulf the whole basis of Western Government was challenged last week. A wisp of a man, quaint, emaciated, unclad but for a loin cloth, flung defiance in the face of the world's proudest Empire".

"THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY".

MR. MACDONALD'S DILEMMA.

"We can visualise him pondering over these perplexities and attempting to decide whether it is best to sacrifice the Labour Government, in order to be true to his deepest impulses regarding India. It would be a great and worthy issue to go to the country on".

"THE MILWANKER LEADER".

A UNIVERSAL ISSUE.

"The issue which Gandhi has raised transcends the fate of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Shipped of all ephimeral aspects, the issue is the choice of the means whereby, for the next hundred years or longer men will seek to control the affairs of the Nations".

"THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY".

IOWA, April 19.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose writes in the "Hindu":—

Whatever may be the outcome of the present conflicts in India, it has achieved at least one thing, it has for once turned the spotlight of the world upon India.

The New York "World," which offers five cash prizes every week to its readers for best articles on the most important news of the week, offered the fourth prize to the following article entitled "The Indian Salt Party." The fifth prize, it may be noted, went to the writer of the article on the impending three-power naval pact. These prize-winning essays are a barometer of public interest on public questions.

HIGH POLITICAL STRATEGY.

A good many American journaals declare that Mahatma Gandhi in selecting the salt tax as the first object of attack has shown high political strategy. They have been struck by his "complete and impressive shrewdness". Says the "Baltimore Sun":

"He has contrived, by the simplest strategy, to put the game of crisis-making squarely into English hands. Salt-making is a challenge so simple—for it merely lets natural forces produce what Britain says must not be produced save under its control—that to answer it vigorously must seem childish and desperate. Yet it to ignore it is to acknowledge uncertainty and a measure of weakness, and to encourage large-scale civil disobedience".

The Indian defiance of the English salt tax reminds "The Literary Digest" of the American defiance of the English tea tax on the eve of the American War of Independence. But, says this weekly periodical, India has reversed the Boston-Tea Party method. "Instead of secretly or violently throwing anything overboard, Gandhi openly announces almost a month in advance just what he is going to do at the end of a march from his home to the forbidden sea-salt shores."

MINORITY PREMIER.

The most prominent Socialist paper of the United States, "The Milwaukee Leader," observes that Mr. MacDonald's own record as a civil conscientious objector during the Great War should make him an admirer of Mr. Gandhi' method of non-violence. "But what can he do?" asks this Socialist daily. "He is a minority Premier and he has many other problems besides that of India.

"We can visualize him pondering these perplexities and attempting to decide whether it is best to sacrifice the Labour government and all that it might accomplish in order to be true to his deepest impuses regarding India.

"It might be bset. A forthright offer of speedy Dominion status, and an immediate cessation of the arrest of Indians for non violent acts such as making salt because of the salt-tax that a former government doubled, might bring the downfall of the Labour government, but it would end an impossible situation for a Labour government to be in, and it would be a great and worthy issue to go to the country on, even if it failed.

CHRISTIAN PAPER'S VIEWS.

"The Christian Century" (Chicago), a journal of liberal Christianity compares Gandhiji's utterances to the echoes of a Galilean hillside. A leading editorial article of the magazie calls attention to the fact that Mahatma Gandhi is now engaged in a battle for human freedom, and that this battle is being fought on the basis of the New Testament. The best I can do is to give only a few excerpts for the benefit of all those missionaries who are anti-Gandhi and anti-Indian.

"On a lonely beach bordering the Arabian Gulf the whole basis of Western government was challenged last week. A wisp of a man, quaint, emaciated, unclad but for a loin cloth, flung defiance in the face of the world's proudest empire. The act of civil disobedience took place eleven years to the week, after General Dyer attempted to shoot obedience into India in the bloody shambles of Amritsar.

"Gandhi's defiance of the salt monopoly is a gigantic success Whatever the immediate outcome, either for Gandhi or for British India, the Mahatma has produced a true crisis in human affairs. He has brought it to pass that the ultimate philosophies of life have become locked in epochal conflict. How long he can maintain that conflict in its present pure state, is beyond conjecture. Not long, if past experience is any guide. But, for the moment, Gandhi has managed to set love in opposition to force; non-voilence in opposition to the iron hand; soul-force in opposition to world might."

EXPLOITAION.

The editor of "The Christian Century" does not hesitate to intimate that J. Ramsay MacDonald will use the utmost resources of the Empire to crush the freedom movement in India, "the empire's richest outpost." He believes that England has given India much, but that it has taken more:

"Much as Britain has given India, in order, in education, in internal developments, and, in an increasing attention to her aspirations, she has taken much from her. India has been exploited as few colonies have ever been exploited. One need not back to the day of a Warren Hastings, who marvelled at his own restraint in the face of his opportunities for plunder, nor to the day when the prosperity of the home weavers of India was ruthlessly destroyed to guarantee the dividends of the textile mills of Lancashire. Exploitation has continued to the present hour, and Gandhi has made a dramatic exposure of its existence by choosing the Government's salt monopoly as his first point of attack.

"The salt monopoly, as it now stands, is a recent enactment of the British Government. It has come since the war, since the opening of the period when Britain set about making good her war-time pledges of an increasing measure of self-government for India. During the same period the cost of government has been going steadily up. Some of the rising cost has gone to increase the salaries of the horde of British officials who live in India, some of it to defray the added cost of augmented English garrison necessitated by the doubtful loyalty of certain Indian troops, and some of it for the grandiose development scheme of the British authorities, the most spectacular and expensive being the building at New Delhi, of a capital to outrank in splendor any other in the world. To provide these added funds, increasing the cost of that necessary food ingredient to the consumer by approximately one-half.

RAJ WANTS MONEY.

"Indian opinion unanimously opposed the increased salt tax. Not only was it felt that the money was to be used extravagantly, but it was donounced as a tax making life almost unbearably hard for the poor and not increasing the burden of the rich. It must be remembered that there is always a population as large as that of the British Isles which is so near to the margin of existence that it eats but one meal a day, and that nothing but rice flavored with salt. It was on these unfortunates that the weight of the doubtled salt tax fell. The press of India unanimously protested against the measure, every Indian elected member of the legislative assembly voted against it, but when failed to pass in the regul fashion the Secretary of State f India sent orders from London and the Viceroy, by personal proclamation, put it into effect. So much, in other words, for Indian self-government when the British raj wanted money!"

Mahatma Gandhi—according to the article, has shown his wisdom by striking first at the salt tax. But whether he attacks salt, opium or the liquor traffic, the bureaucrats will find themselves at a sad moral disadvantage. However, "the issue which Gandhi has raised by making salt is far deeper than the immediate outcome of this campaign, or even than the securing of Swaraj—whatever that may turn out to be—for India itself. It is an issue that transcends the fate of the British Commonwealth of nations. Stripped of all ephemeral aspects, the issue here joined is the choice of the means whereby, for the next hundred years or longer, men will seek to control the affairs of the nations."

The Unitarians, who are among the most enlightened and civilized Americans, are not regarded Christians by either the Protestants or the Catholics. That is perhaps fortunate. "The Christian Register" (Boston), which is the foremost organ of the Unitarians, states that the non-violent [illegible] of Mahatma Gandhi is [illegible] wonderful example in "the mo[illegible]tory of the overwhelming power of the terrible meek." —"Hindu."

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO.

—:o:—

Insurance In Force Exceeds 102 Million Pounds.

The 43rd Annual Report of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for 1929 as submitted to Policy-holders and shareholders at the annual meeting shows that the New Insurance issued amounted to £19,191,109. The gain in insurance in force brought the amount in force to £103,660,515.

The Assets of the Company increased by two million pounds and amounted to £20,431,967 Over Seven and One Half Million Pounds of this amount is invested in Government, Government Guaranteed, Municipal and public Utility Bonds, while First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate amounted to 7,225,537. Preferred and Common Stocks owned by the Company aggregate £161,922. The net rate of interest earned was 6-1|2 per cent.

The payments to Policyholders amounted to £2,117,896. Beneficiaries under Death Claims received £736,970. While payments to living policy-holders for matured policies, annuities, etc., were £864,486 and dividends to policyholders £516,441. In addition to the above the Company set aside £607,986 for dividends to policyholders in 1930. The mortality was again very favourable. Surplus earnings in 1929 were the largest in the history of the Company.

The Bombay Office of the Company is situated at 51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, and Messrs. M. Kanji & Co., the oldest firm of Insurance underwriters are the General Agents of the Company.

Cable Items.

—:o:—

London.—It is strongly rumoured in London that the "Daily Chronicle" is amalgamating with the "Daily News" from to-morrow. Reuter.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

—:o:—

Government Appoint Committee

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The attention of the public is invited to the recently announced scheme regarding the collection of fascimiles of documents and pictures of historical value in the possession of private families in the Presidency of Bombay and in adjoining States. The numbers of the public who possess such historical records are invited to send them by registered post to the Chairman of the Selection Committee for examination. No charge will be made for examination or for reproduction.

DOCUMENT WILL BE RETURNED

If, on inspection, the members of the Committee deem the documents, etc., worthy of reproduction they will send the selected documents to the Manager, Photozinco Press, Poona, and he will return them to the Chairman of the Committee with two copies of the reproduction. The Chairman will retain one copy and deposit it in the Poona daftar, and return the original documents, etc., to the owner, with the other copy of the photograph.

THE COMMITTEE.

Government have appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Committee:—H. G. Rawlinson, Esquire, M.A., I.E.S., Principal, Deccan College, Poona, to be the Chairman; R. P. Patwardhan, Esquire, B.A., I.E.S., Professor of Indian History and Economics, Deccan College, Poona; Abdul Kadir Sarfraz Shaikh, Esquire, M.A., I.E.S., Professor of Persian, Deccan College, Poona; G. S. Sardesai, Esquire, B.A., Alienation Office, Poona, members.

Mr. Bhailalbhai Bhikhabhai Patel of Boriavi has written to the Viceroy and Governor General of India tendering resignations of his post of Police Patel of his village and has also returned his 'sanad' medal of Rao Sahib.

At a meeting of the merchants of Ankola held here lately, it was decided to form a Merchannts' Association there. A managing committee consisting of fifteen members under the presidentship of Vaman Kamat was formed.

Carding and Spinning Classes are being conducted by volunteers of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp.

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(Sgd.) *Mrs. M. E. Barnett.*

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LIBERALS & ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—I enclose herewith for publication my correspondence with Mr. Wilson, Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" which speaks for itself.—Yours, etc.,

DOORGADUTT SAWALKA.

Mr. Doorgadutt in the course his letter to Mr. Wilson says:—

Every honest man, who tries to read the real situation in India, knows that the present Government is more than semi-paralysed and the only policy, which can relieve the tension, is the policy of settlement honourable to both the sides. The Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy seem still relying on the support of the Liberals and the Moslems at the Round Table Conference. It would be said to the credit of the Liberals that they have admitted that the Round Table Conference without Mahatma Gandhi would be a fiasco. How long will they wait to declare emphatically that they are not going to attend such a fiasco and thereby remove, once for all, the hope of the Liberal support on which the Government still relies and does not make any gesture for a happy settlement honourable to both the sides.

request you to impress upon the minds of the Liberals that the Gandhi Movement has penetrated through the heart of 99 per cent. of Indian population without distinction of caste and creed and has passed the stage of its being checked by any means except honourable settlement. How long can the Liberals sit idle, waiting and watching, and condemning both the Congress and the Government, while the noblest of their countrymen are cruelly treated and when the whole of India is on the point of being burst into a volcanic eruption?

I honestly believe that a bold statement from the Liberals that they are not going to attend the Round Table Conference without Mahatma Gandhi will bring the Government to their proper senses and compel them to make an honourable settlement immediately.

GANDHI NOT THE BEST MAN TO REPRESENT CONGRESS.

Mr. Doorgadut received the following reply:—

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of May 28th, and appreciate your remarks. I am afraid, however, that the criticisms I want to make about your attitude is that it seems to me unnecessary, when both you and the Liberals are striving for the same thing, to quarrel about unnecessary details and unnecessary asseverations. The recognition of the strength of the Gandhi Movement does not necessarily mean that Mr. Gandhi is the best man to represent the Congress at a Round Table Conference.

Yours, faithfully,
F. W. WILSON,
Editor.

"GRADUATES AND SWADESHI PLEDGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—I was very glad to read in your paper dated 24th instant (Dak Edition), that the graduates of the University of Bombay have at last shaken off their usual lethargy and thought it essential to organize themselves in order that they may be able to give their humble mite in the struggle for national independence. The work they have undertaken is of the highest national importance, and those of us who have the misfortune of disagreeing among ourselves on political questions can without any hesitation join hands and work from the same platform so far as this work is concerned. Propaganda for the use of swadeshi goods and boycott of foreign goods, especially cloth, is the least that any one, who feels for the country, must do.

But, Sir, I fail to understand why Dr. Vaidya and others have thought it desirable to restrict their field of activity to graduates of ten years' standing. Perhaps, their idea is to make the world feel that they represent the sober element of the intelligentsia. However, Sir, I am afraid, they are doing a great injustice to the patriotism and resoluteness of those fellow-graduates who have not the good for fortune of being as old as they are, or as they expect them to be. There will be innumerable graduates, like myself, who have not ten years standing to their credit, and who would yet like to give their quota in this work. It will be a tremendous wast of time and frittering away of energy to ask them to have a separate organization of their own. I do earnestly hope that Dr. Vaidya and others will reconsider their position when they meet next, and permit all graduates of the Bombay University to sign the pledge which has been proposed. Thanking you for allowing me to take so much space in your precious columns—Yours, etc.,

Surat, May 26.

C. C. SHAH.

"WHERE ARE THE MILLOWNERS"?

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to Mr. Doorgadutt Sawalka's letter headed "where are the mill-owners?" and your leaderette headed "Their mysterious silence" appearing in this morning's "Chronicle," May 2, suggest that to the average Indian mill-owner of Bombay that his patrons and countrymen are like what a loving mother is to a child, whereas the foreign Government with its allies, both foreign and Indian, including foreign controllers of finance in this country, are to him like a corporate father—The ruling head of the house?

He feels grateful to his 'father' for the abolition of the cotton excise duty and for the temporary enhancement of import duties on cotton goods—both of which favours have probably been his reward for virtuously carrying out the paternal advice for the standardisation of wages at a sacrifice and cost to his industry that Lancashire, Osaka or any other foreign industry cannot too highly appreciate in a moribund competitor, fooled into suicide.

In spite of Gandhiji and his spinning-wheel, his "mother's" solicitude for the well-being of his industry has remained unabated so that he has never been found guilty by his "father" of ever taking sides with his "mother" or appealing to her natural love, for his benefit. Should he now do anything known to his "father"—for whom he has greater respect than love for his "mother,"—that would bring down on him the wrath of the "father", in the form of revival of excise or withdrawal of boons including enhancement in import duties?

Out of respect for his "father" he has cultivated an advanced taste for foreign clothing, foreign smoking requisites, foreign titles, foreign finances and all the "blessings" of foreign rule and so long as the stern "father" with his Indian and foreign institutions and allies reigns supreme in the house who but the strongly-entrenched "father" would prove the most natural, reliable and safe custodian, if not mortgagee, of the child's self-respect and patriotism?

So long as his countrymen remain unprepared to manufacture by hand all the yarn and cloth needed by them, why, in the name of treason, should the average Indian mill-owner feel the need of demonstrating his love for the "mother" or his noble and saintly brother—Mr. Gandhi—while his the mill-owner's patriotism, and self-respert stand pledged with others?

I do not claim to represent the views of the Indian mill-owner of Bombay but in writing as above I certainly aim at making him speak out so that he and his countrymen may know each other better and perhaps progress together in the same boat. He stands in the greatest need of being helped to distinguish between love on one side and respect engendered by fear on the other.—Yours, etl.,

H. S. M.

SUGGESTION FOR INTENSIVE BOYCOTT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—It is very gratifying to note that the movment for the boycott of the foreign goods in general and British goods in particular is gaining considerable strength everyday with the adued consent and help of the business community. We are able to boycott various kinds of foreign articles most of which are essential in our daily use, then why not such a thing like "crackers".? Of course the Divali Holidays will be in October next but it will be just and fair to give a warning beforehand to all the dealers in "crackers" not to send any orders to the foreign countries as such shops will be picketed. Otherwise if such a warning is not given in time and the dealers send orders and pay large sums of money it is no use resorting to picketing as it will involve considerable trouble and loss and may give rise to ill-feelings. It may be that other countries and not England will suffer thereby but our point is to see that India does not waste lacs of rupees on such articles as "crackers" without which we can certainly do.

One thing more, There is much talk of boycotting certain Anglo-Indian papers for their lying propaganda against any and every national movement. The best way to bring them round is for the advertisors to stop giving any further advertisements in such papers. The cinema-owners can give a right lead in this direction. Almost all the cinemas cater for Indians only. Hence they can well afford to boycott the Anglo-Indian papers, without their suffering any loss and at the same time they will be helping the national movement.—Yours, etc.,

May 27.

B. R. M.

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON REPORT?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, June 2.

The report of the Simon Commission is to be published, in the first instance, on the 10th of June. What is to be the attitude of the people towards the report? This is the question that is before the politically-minded people to-day. It is generally felt that the report must be boycotted. Several important political organisations including the Congress had adopted resolutions to the effect that they would have nothing to do with the Simon Commission at any stage and in any form. The logical result of this resolution is that the report must be boycotted. The Nationalists in Poona seem to be agreed on this point and are at present engaged in considering plans of lodging the people's protest against the report. What the policy of the Liberals is has not yet been ascertained. However, they may consent to boycotting it, they will never join any mass demonstrations against the report. At this time the memory of the Poona public naturally goes back to the day on which the huge and grand demonstration was made on the arrival of the Simon Commission in Poona. It is legitimately expected this coming demonstration too must be equally tremendous. Programmes are under consideration to-day. A procession of black flags, a meeting, posters, hand-bills, burning of the report, etc. are some of the forms of protest suggested. Unfortunately workers in Poona are in jail and those who remain behind have a very hard row to hoe. Last time the Youth Leaguers had taken immense pains in connection with the demonstrations. Their leaders also are in jail. Nevertheless their spirit is not daunted and they are in full sympathy with the proposed boycott of the report. The only wish of the people is that the talk of negotiations with the Government and such other matters may not lead the public to suspend the boycott of the report of the Commission which was boycotted ever since the beginning.

SPRING LECTURE SERIES.

This series is closed from to-day and the closing ceremony was fittingly performed by Mr. C. V. Vaidya. In all thirty lectures were held. And they were on various subjects—educational, philosophical, historical, literary and so on. A larger number of ladies was seen in this year's lecturers' list than in any previous year. The Secretaries had to work under a great handicap this year, on account of the imprisonment of most of the prominent leaders and speakers. Still the series was fairly successful. The two days' discussion on Theosophy and Krishnamurty was intensely interesting and instructive and the intelligentsia of the city was right glad at the same. The income of the series was about Rs. 300 and the expenses amount to Rs. 250. The names of the four honorary secretaries who worked for the success of the Mala are, 1. L. D. Joshi. 2. V. K. Joshi. 3. D. N. Shikhare and 4. D. G. Yervdekar. With the end of this Mala, one distinctive feature of the Poona summer disappears till the seasons come back in their usual cycle.

POONA DT. CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of this Institute was held last week under the presidentship of Mr. Tarkunde. More than 100 gentlemen were present. The annual report was read and election of office-bearers was held. Two important resolutions were passed. One congratulated Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale for their imprisonment. The other expresses its regret at the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and at the indifference shown to his demands for the ryot's welfare. It also called upon the ryot to economise their expenditure and not to purchase any cloth for one year from now onwards and to purchase Swadeshi cloth, if essential.

On Saturday last a house in Ravivar Peth crashed down all of a sudden. Some labourers and a child were buried under the debris. But luckily all are safe.

The "Sangram", a Nationalist Non-Brahman weekly, has stopped its publication. It is reliably learnt that a case under section 153 of the I.P.C. has been launched against the paper for exciting hatred between communities.

PROBLEM OF UNTOUCHABILITY IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6).

worse than the brute. This is the origin of the class of Untouchables. They are social and religious offenders who have voluntarily tried to defy and disobey the rule of the Code. They are looked upon as social lepers whose contact will poison the rest of society. So they are not only a class of Untouchables but also a class of Unapproachables.

SOCIAL OSTRACISM.

They are driven out of society and subjected to Social Ostracism. They cannot draw water from the village well. They cannot even live in the village. They are completely deprived of the ordinary privileges of village social life. The village barber would not shave them; the village washerman would not wash their clothes. Later on they were even forced to live outside the village Thus it is that even now the Pariahs or Untouchables live only in the outskirts of the village and are allowed to enter it only on special occasions, with the permission of the illage authorities.

HOW THE CASTE CRYSTALLIZED.

But revenge begets revenge. Hence the rebellious outcastes began to offend their Hindu brethren by committing the most heinous offence of cow-killing. This only tended to widen the gulf between the Caste-Hindus and the out-castes. Their mutual relations became more and more strained. All those who were excommunicated formed themselves into a separate guild or class and ceased to have any further intercourse with the original stock which they first belonged to. Thus grew up a new caste, a caste of untouchables and unapproachables, known in the language of the Hindus as the 'Panchamas' or the Fifth Caste. Hinduism recognises only four castes. From time immemorial, since the days of the Vedas and the Upanishads, only four castes existed in Hinduism. The fifth caste grew up in defiance of it. The gradual decay of Hinduism tended to strengthen this caste. It became in course of time as formidable as any of the original four castes. Even by the time of the Middle Ages, when the Kshatriya was fast losing his royalty and the Brahmin was quickly hurrying on the down-hill path of religious and spiritual degradation, the caste of the Untouchables had crystalized itself into a most potent section of the Indian People.

THE FIRST SOCIAL REFORMER.

So early as the Twelfth Century, Sri Ramanuja, one of the greatest of Indian Religious Reformers, the founder of the Vishishtadwaitic System of Philosophy, perceived the alarming importance which this caste was acquiring in the economy of the country. He was the first who sought to uproot this great social evil, bridging the gulf between the Hindus and the Untouchables and thus welding all the castes in the one solid nation. He preached the Doctrine of Bhakti or Devotion as the only path to Mukti or Self-Realization. "All living beings are equal in the eye of God," he proclaimed, "even the Panchamas not except." On account of his imposing personality, he was triumphant everywhere. The class of Untouchables were soon coming nearer and nearer to the Caste-Hindus But alas! the mission of Sri Ramanuja was not continued by the bigots who came after him to sway religious thought in the country. The time of work halked out by the great preceptor was neglected by his followers.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Now there is a greater necessity and stronger impetus for the solution of this problem. Hinduism is now threatened with destruction. Hindu social constitution is now in a tottering condition. Hindu Dharma has dwindled into a mockery. The Brahmin has lost his spiritual force. He is now the laughing stock of the world. He now trades on the reputation of his ancestors. He is no longer revered but only pitied. He is not honoured but tolerated. His presence is not eagerly sought but patiently endured. Hinduism cannot be revived and restored to its former glory without the attainment of Swaraj. Swaraj must for ever be a mere dream unless the removal of untouchability and unapproachability, becomes an accomplished fact. Our capacity to solve this problem constitutes the test of our fitness for Swaraj. The future Swaraj in India will no longer mean the domination of any particular caste or community. It will be based on the broad principles of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, and Charity Hence the Brahmin must outgrow his former spirit of exclusiveness He must shake off the prejudices of ages. He must realize the loftiest ideals of the Upanishads and the Bhagavadgita. He must rise to the fullest stature of humanity and divinity. Else he will dig his own grave and betray the cause of his country and religion and in his apostasy humanity shall find its grave."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 2.

July	16.01—.15
October	14.92—.27
December	15.02 .22
January	15.01—.22
Middling Spot	16.15—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 2.

July	15.73—.12
October	14.66—.14
Middling Spot	15.33—.12

NEW YORK.
New York, June 2.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

July	16.02
October	14.99
October (New Contract)	14.69

New York 11-45 a.m.—

July	16.03
October	14.99
October (New Contract)	14.69

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, June 2.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

	Opening	Closing.
June		8.04—.05
July	8.04	7.99—.05
August		7.90—.06
September		7.85—.06
October	7.85	7.80—.06
November		7.78—.07
December		7.79—.07
January	7.86	7.80—.07
February		7.82—.07
March	7.90	7.84—.07
April		7.85—.08
May	7.93	7.87—.08
June		7.87—.08
Middling Spot		8.58—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, June 2.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	800
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

Scinde Fully Good	4.65—.10
Scinde Fine	4.90—.10
Scinde Superfine	75.15—.10
Bengal Good	4.40—.10
Bengal Fully Good	4.65—.10
Bengal Fine	4.90—.10
Oomra Good	4.95—.10
Oomra Fully Good	5.25—.10
Oomray Fine	5.55—.10
Broach Fully Good	5.95—.10
Broach Fine	6.20—.10
Broach Superfine	6.45—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

July	12.37—.03
November	12.27—.04
December	12.27—.04
January	12.36 plus .05
March	12.45 plus .05
May	12.55
F.G.F. Spot Sakells	13.55

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, June 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,—	
C. & F. Calcutta:—	
July-Sept. per cwt.	8/9
Oct-Dec. per cwt.	8/9
C. & F. Bombay:—	
May-June per cwt.	Nil.
July-Sept. per cwt.	8/10
C. & F. Karachi:—	
July--Sept. per cwt.	8/10

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 2.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.36
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.08-1/8
T.T. London on Brussels	34.81
T.T. London on Madrid	40.03
T.T. London on Milan	92.73
T.T. London on Berne	25.11
T.T. London on Paris	123.91
T.T. London on Prague	163.85

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, June 2.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes,—	
Sellers 39 June.	
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes,—	
Sellers 38/6 June.	
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels,—	
Sellers 41/3 June.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels,—	
Sellers 40/6 June.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 2.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	17-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	112-1/2
National Bank	44-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	90-3/8
Conversion Loan	78-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	46
Consols	66-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94-1/2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

LIGHT RAIN ON BOMBAY COAST.

—:o:—

POONA, June 3.

The Bay monsoon has extended in Bengal, East Bihar and Orissa but has somewhat weakened in Burma and Assam. Associated with a very feeble advance of monsoon out at sea light local rain has fallen in Malabar and Konkan. Yesterday's low pressure area over the Punjab has merged into seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain after giving a few light falls in Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy and Amherst two inches each, Victoria Point, Maymya and Mergui one and a half each; Diamond Island one; Myitkyina three quarters; Mandalay, Monywa and Lashio a quarter; Barisal three: Mymensingh two; Bogra, Dinajpur, Cherrapunji and Narayanganj one, Silchar, Chittagong, Saugor Island and Gauhati three quarters, Dhubri, Balasore and Chaibasa a half; Cox's Bazar, Dibrugarh, and Purnea a quarter; Mangalore two and Ratnagiri a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Bengal and extension in Bihar and Orissa. —A. P.

Bombay Weather Report For Monday.

—:o:—

GENERAL REMARKS: — Associated with the advance of the monsoon in the southeast Arabian Sea local rain has fallen in Malabar, but rough seas and squally weather characteristic of an active monsoon front have not yet appeared. The western disturbance has given a few fall of rain in the Punjab hills and lies this morning as a low pressure area over Punjab. Associated with thunderstorms a few falls of rain have occurred in southeast Madras. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the United Provinces, the Peninsula, Gujerat and the central parts o the country. The air is more moist than usual in the east United Provinces, and drier than usual in the east Punjab, the east Central Provinces and parts of Hyderabad. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 117 degree at Jacobabad.

FORECAST:—No large change.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 2nd June 1930.

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	0.04"
Mainpuri	0.02"
Lahore	0.05"
Indore	0.04"
Mangalore	0.05"
Calicut	1.36"
Cochin	0.43"
Trichinopoly	0.15"
Colombo	0.75"

BOMBAY:—

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hours.—

Colaba Observatory Past 24 hours 0.00" Total from 1st June to date. 0.00" (0.36" below normal).

St. George's Hospital Past 24 hours. 0.00" Total from 1st June to date. 0.00".

J. J. Hospital Past 24 hours. To-Total from 1st June to date 0.00".

Maximum temperature Past 24 hours. 93 degree (3 degree abov

J. J. Sospital Past 24 hours. 0.00" normal).

3 above normal).

Minimum temperature 83 degree (3 degrees above normal))

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations at Colaba Observatory, Bombay, during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2-6-1930.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.771 inches (0.24 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —00.5.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 93.4 degrees (2.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 83.3 degrees (3.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 163 miles.

Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10). 1.

Rainfall in 24 hours 6.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.02 inches.

Earthquake report.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 23 hours 39 mts. on the 31st May 1930. (I. S. T.)

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 1b. Spot,—
Sellers d. 6-11/16.

LONDON METALS.
London, June 2.

	£.
Copper Braziers	74
Yellow Metal	53
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	15-1/2
Corrugated sheets 24, Gauge	11-7/8
Tin English Ingots	140

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Sellers £6:10:0, June-July.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Sellers £15:0:0 June-July.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Quoted £15:5:0 June-July.

LINSEED.
London, June 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton,—
Sellers £18:16:3 June-July.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton,—
Quoted £18:16:3 Jul.-Aug.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton—
Sellers £17:12:6 June-July.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Sellers £19:15:0 June-July.

LINSEED OIL.
London, June 2.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt,—
Sellers 39/6 Jul.-Aug.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, Cwt,—
Sellers 37/6 Sept.-Dec.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality, Spot—	9-1/8

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 2.

Silver—Market is dull.

Spot	17-3/16
Forward	17-1/16

LONDON GOD.
London, June 2.

Bar gold, fine per oz.	£4:4:11-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, June 2.

Demand bills	486.73

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7-Day Market Loans	1-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 Months	2-3/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months	2-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	3-3/4 p.c.

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1930.

MOSCOW ON THE BRAIN.

—:o:—

Alleged Communist Propaganda On Frontier.

WINTERTON "DISCONCERTED."

119 Persons Detained Under Bengal Ordinance.

LONDON, June 2.

In the Commons, Sir William Davison drew attention to the report of Sixth Congress of Communist International published by the State Publishing Department, Moscow, giving particulars of the active part taken by the Agents of Third International in fomenting unrest in India and asked whether such instances of hostile propaganda had been brought to the notice of the Soviet.

Mr. Henderson said there was nothing to add to his reply to a similar question on May 26. Sir W. Davison asserted 10,000 copies of documents had been printed and suggested that the British Ambassador at Moscow should supply information.

Mr. Henderson: It does not always follow that we have no information, but certain practices are to be followed in dealing with other countries and we have to exercise certain discretion.

Earl Winterton referred to Government of India's communique on the subject of events on North-west Frontier and asked if it had been communicated to Henderson by Mr. Benn.

Mr. Henderson asked for notice whereupon Lord Winterton announcemced that he would raise the matter on adjournment.—

Later.

LONDON, June 3.

On the motion for adjournment Lord Winterton raised the question of Communist propaganda in India (which he had previously raised at question time). He recalled that in the Government of India's communique of May 5 there was disconcerting reference to Communist propaganda on the North West Frontier.

Lord Winterton also drew attention to the activities of "Red Shirts" who had been responsible for a great deal of trouble and for the death of a very distinguished police officer. He said Mr. Benn had promised to get further particulars of the extent to which the Communist agitation was taking place, but the information was not yet forthcoming.

Lord Winterton expressed surprise at the fact that Mr. Henderson had not received a copy of the communique dated May 5 and said he thought Mr. Henderson would have been informed of its contents.

Lord Winterton drew attention to the statement by the Soviet State Publishing Department that at the Sixth Congress of Comintern there were references to their work in India and their agents at present working despite Imperial pressure.

Lord Winterton asked whether the Foreign Secretary had received copies of India Office communiques and whether in view of the reference to Communist agitation, he contemplated bringing the matter to the notice of Russian Government on ground that latter's promise to refrain from hostile propaganda in the Empire had been broken.—Reuter.

Mr. Dalton replying said until he had full report from the Government of India it would be premature to come to any definite conclusion regarding the part, if any, which Communists or their agents might have taken in the activities in Peshawar.

As far as the Foreign Office aspect was concerned Mr. Dalton recalled that Mr. Henderson had made two statements applicable to this matter: firstly that he would not hesitate to take the House into his confidence in the event of a grave breach of propaganda pledge. That undertaking still held good but His Majesty's Government must be the judge in the first instance, whether any given breach was serious or not and what action should be taken in the event of any breach of pledge.

COMMITTEE EXAMINING.

Secondly Mr. Henderson had stated that Government had recently established appropriate machinery, to examine all allegations of Communtst propaganda Clearly, if, when Mr. Benn received full report of these proceedings, evidence was forthcoming from India that these events seemed to bear the mark of Communist agitation, then evidence would be handed over for further examination in connection with other evidence that was already being dealt with.

The Foreign Office received as a matter of routine all communiques from the Government of India.

Mr. Kingsley Wood described Mr. Dalton's reply as thoroughly unsatisfactory and said the Government was permitting their Soviet to humiliate us and to stir up trouble and cause loss of life in India and all that Mr. Dalton could say was that some committee was being established which was merely a device for delay and to save the face of the Government.

The Debate automatically ended by rising of House.—Reuter.

BENGAL ORDINANCE VICTIMS.

—:o:—

119 Persons Detained.

LONDON, June 2.

In the Commons to-day. Mr. Benn informed Major Graham Pole that 119 persons had been detained since recent revival of Bengal Ordinance. Of this 3 others also arrested 5 had been released and 3 convicted of specific offences.—Reuter.

FRONTIER AIR BOMBING INEFFECTIVE.

—:o:—

29 M. L. A.'s & 8 Elders Resign.

LONDON, June 2.

In the Commons, Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked for the latest information on India.

Mr. Benn replied that he was circulating Government of India's appreciation up to May 31.

Mr. Fenner Brockway asked whether two special Ordinances had been issued during week-end.

Mr. Benn replied in affirmative.

POLICE SHOOTING.

Mr. Peter MacDonald asked for casualties in recent outbreak in Bombay and whether conditions in Bombay were normal.

Mr. Benn replied four persons were killed and fifty-six injured on the night of May 27th/28th. All was quiet since noon of May 28.

Maj. Graham Pole asked for the number of resignations from Assembly and Council of State in past five months.

Mr. Benn replied that there had been twenty-nine resignations from Assembly and eight from the Council of State.

BRITISH INJURED.

Sir Alexander Knox asked for number of British men and women injured in riots in India in past month. Mr. Benn replied that he was enquiring of Government of India about it.

Mr. Fenner Brockway suggested that Mr. Benn should also enquire about the figures of Indian casualties.

Mr. Benn replied he was circulating on the table all casualties in April.

AIR-BOMBING INEFFECTIVE.

Mr. Benn told Sir Alfred Knox that lashkars of Haji of Turangzai and of Badshahgul were in the Tribal Territory about twenty miles from Peshawar. Sir A Knox suggested that as air-bombing was apparently ineffective other means of ejection of lashkars might be tried.

Mr. Benn replied that it would be better to leave the action to people on the spot.

Mr. Thurtle: Are these tribesmen on their own territory?

Mr. Benn: It depends on what words "their own" may mean.—Reuter.

TEHERAN—LONDON SERVICE.

—:o:—

To Link With Orient Express.

AT PRESENT BI-WEEKLY, BUT LATER TRIWEEKLY.

LONDON, June 2.

Teheran.—A representative of International Wagonlit was arrived in Persia to study the prospect of the establishment of direct quick motor service from Teheran to Constantinople via Khanekin Nisibin and Aleppo to link up with Simplon Orient Express.

It is expected that a Teheran-London Service occupying ten days will commence shortly and be bi-weekly service to begin with and later tri-weekly. As the existing hotel accommodation is very poor, the representative considers the establishment of suitable hotels in chief towns along the route essential. Apart from this he anticipates no difficulty in the way of the project.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN COAL MINES REOPENED.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 2.

Sydney.—After years of stoppage owing to wages dispute twenty collieries have been resumed. Fourteen collieries are still closed but the difficulties are expected to be overcome shortly.—Reuter.

PRINCE HOLDS SECOND LEVEE.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 2.

The Second levee of the season was held at St. James Palace this morning by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the King.

His Majesty is almost certain to see Derby and also Oaks but the weather is so unsettled that meteorological prophets are unable to say whether race will be run in rain or sunshine.—Reuter.

"PICKETING LEADS TO VIOLENCE."

—:o:—

Madras Magistrate Fiat.

SECTION 144 TO REMAIN.

MADRAS, June 2.

Mr. Abbas Ali Khan, Chief Presidency Magistrate, passed orders to-day declining to rescind the order issued by him recently under Section 144 prohibiting meetings, processions, etc. in connection with civil disobedience movement or furtherance of boycott of foreign cloth and picketing of liquor shops within the Madras City for a period of two months against which petition was filed by Mr. Swamy Venkatachalam Chetty and fifteen others.

The Magistrate, however agreed to a verbal change by inserting words "for enforcing" before boycott appearing in preamble of the order. Referring to petitioner's contention that picketing was not prohibited by law the Magistrate said he was inclined to think that picketing, legal or illegal, was bound to be attended by violence or stimulate violence on part of those who might tthemselves do picketing. In any event picketing was likely to lead to breach of peace.

Five satyagrahis were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Third Presidency Magistrate on charge of attempting to hold a public meeting at Triplicane Beach on May 30 in contravention of the prohibitory orders.—A. P.

The Tangail Post and Telegraph Office was gutted on Saturday night by a fire. It is estimated that postage stamps worth about Rs. 2,000 along with certain documents were destroyed.—A. P.

ABHYANKER AND WAMANKAO JAILED.

—:o:—

Given 2 Years R. I. Each.

ALSO FINED HEAVILY.

AMRAOTI, June 2.

(Censored and Delayed).

Some hundreds of people waited outside the Amraoti District Jail from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m to hear the judgments in the cases of Sjts. M. V. Abhyankar, President, C. P. Marathi 'War Council' and also of the Provincial Congress Committee and of Vir Wamanrao Joshi, President of the Berar 'War Council' and of the Provincial Congress Committee.

Sjt. Abhyankar was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500, or in default to undergo six months' imprisonment more.

Sjt. Wamanrao was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each of three counts, all the sentenced to run concurrently, and to pay a fine of Rs. 450 or in default to undergo imprisonment for six months more.—Free Press.

POONAMCHAND SUCCEEDS ABHYANKER.

—:o:—

AMRAOTI, June 2.

It is understood that Seth Poonamchand, Ex-Secretary, C. P. War Council, has been elected to succeed Mr. Abhyankar as president of the C. P. War Council, after about six hours' deliberations by the committee, in camera.—Free Press.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL RETURNED.

—:o:—

Mr. Tribhuvandas Malvi Protests Against Repressive Policy.

Mr. Tribhuvandas N. Malvi has returned the "Kaiser-i-Hind" gold medal as a protest against the repressive policy. In the course of his letter to Government he says:—

Having been thoroughly disgusted at the absolutely unnecessary and lawless and brutal assaults by Indian and European minions of the Government in the Police and other forces against non-resisting and peaceful Indian volunteers of the Non-violent Civil Disobedience, instead of quietly arresting them under Government laws, as only they could be dealt with, and other revolting excesses committed by Government hirelings in the name of Law and Order, I feel it my imperative duty to the Motherland to return to you herewith the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal presented to me in June, 1914. The Gold Medal is especially, in view of recent events, not considered by me to be an honour at all. Please acknowledge receipt.

I have long since retired from politics and been leading a quiet life. I have been, however, following closely the political events in the country and it is my firm conviction that unless in the interests of England as well as India, the Government immediately stops its ante-diluvian and repressive measures and negotiates with Mahatma Gandhi, who alone can deliver the goods, on the basis of granting Dominion Status to India, the results would be unfortunate and calamitous beyond words for both the countries.

DERBY BETTING Changes.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 3.

Following are latest Derby betting changes:—

15 to 2 against Rustom Pasha.

100 to 9 against Trews.

100 to 8 against Silver Flare taken and offered.

100 to 6 against Ballyferris and Blenheim offered 18 to 1 taken.

40 to 1 against Seer.

50 to 1 against Sea Rover taken and offered.

100 to 1 against Tetragem offered.

Caerleon was scratched at 3/15 to-day owing to lameness.—Reuter.

WHITEWASHING ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

Assault On Mozaffar Imam.

MAGISTRATE'S FINDING.

PATNA, May 31.

The Magisterial Enquiry into the assault reported to have been committed on Mr. Mozaffar Imam by two soldiers of the York and Lancashire Regiment has concluded.

According to the report, the assault on Mr. Imam was undoubtedly committed by two soldiers of the Regiment named. But there is no acceptable evidence to show that they had set fire to the victim's clothes.

The conclusion of the Magistrate is that the fire was accidently caused through Mr. Imam's lantern falling on the ground and breaking. The story that the soldiers formed a cordon round the burning man and prevented others rescuing the victim is rejected; so also the identification of a soldier by Imam as one of his assailants is rejected as unsatisfactorily.—Free Press.

EMPIRE WHITE PRESS CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Major Astor Elected President.

LONDON, June 2.

Major John Astor, Member of the House of Commons, President of the Empire Press Union, was elected President and Colonel J. H. Woods (Canada) Deputy President of the Preliminary Session of the Fourth Imperial Press Conference at Grosvenor House.

There are nearly hundred delegates, representing newspapers press of thirteen countries in Empire.—Reuter.

KARACHI INDIANS BOYCOTT BIRTHDAY PARADE

—:o:—

KARACHI, June 3.

Indians completely boycotted the King's Birthday Parade this morning in response to a leaflet issued by the local Satyagraha Committee advising all Indians not to attend the parade as a mark of protest against Britain's treatment of Indians.—A. P.

HISTORIAN TREVELYAN GIVEN O. M.

—:o:—

British Honours List.

LONDON, June 2.

Noel Buxton, Henry Sanderson Furniss and Sir Esme Howard become Barons.

Order of Merit.—Samuel Alexander, Montague Rhodes James, George Macaulay Trevelyan.

Knights include Captain Ernest Nathaniel Bennett, Major Thomas Henry Crozier, Professor Leonard Erskine Hill, Guy Anstruther Knox Marshall and Herbert Wright.

Grand Crosses of Bath.—Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, and Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander Sinclair.

Knight Commander of Bath:—Air Vice-Marshal David Munro.

Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George:—Sir William Henry Clark.

Commander of British Empire:—Mrs. Burnett Smith, Novelist (Annie Swan).

Knight Commanders of bath:—Lieut.-General Alexander Ernest Wardrop and Lieut.-General Charles Alexander Campbell Godwin.

Companions of Bath:—Colonel Arthur Stedman Cotton, Colonel Cyril Mosley Wagstaff, Major-General Sydney Frederick Muspratt, Major-General Roger Cochrane Wilson, Colonel Sydney Buxton Pope, Colonel Frank Alexander Finnis and Richard Henry Archibald Carter of India Office.

Several have been made members of British Empire.—Reuter.

GRAF ZEPPELIN RETURNING HOME.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 3.

Lakehurst (New Jersey).—Graf Zeppelin has left for Seville.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MERCHANT'S HARTAL.

—:o:—

In Honour Of Gandhiji.

It is understood that on Thursday the 5th instant all leading markets will observe Hartal, it being the monthly day of the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PABNA POLICE.

"They Attack Innocent Shop-keepers Without Provocation."

PABNA, June 2.

Four men were injured as a result of a lathi charge by the police upon a crowd which assembled in the Town Hall compound on Saturday evening with the object of holding a public meeting in spite of the prohibitory order and of reading extracts from proscribed literature there.

Four others including a local pleader who were sitting in the Congress Office compound opposite the Town Hall are reported to have been similarly injured. Later a party of constables armed with regulation lathis under the command of Subedar Ramnath Singh patrolled the streets and assaulted several passers by and shopkeepers causing personal injury and damage to property.

The District Magistrate immediately held an inquiry on the matter being reported to him.

WHITE-WASHING.

The official version of the incident states that the meeting was declared unlawful by the officer in charge of the local police station and the members were asked to disperse, but as some of them took up a defiant attitude two were arrested under Sections 143 and 145 I. P. C. and the Town Hall where the meeting was held was cleared.

The police were attacked with brickbats from the direction of the Congress Office and Public Library and under the orders of the Superintendent of Police the constables dispersed the crowd by the use of the lathis.

WANTON ATTACKS.

Unfortunately the patrol party under the command of Subedar Ramnath Singh acted against the orders of the Superintendent and attacked some innocent passers by and shop-keepers in the town without any provocation. Seven or eight persons were injured, though fortunately the injuries on none of them are really serious. Certain amount of mischief was committed in respect of some shops, the total loss amounting to less than hundred rupees.

POLICE TO BE PUNISHED.

The District Magistrate held an inquiry into the allegations and as a result it is understood that proper action is going to be taken against the members of the police force responsible for the incident. It is also understood that suitable compensation will be paid to shopkeepers who have suffered material loss or injury at the hands of the police. It is learnt that a Havildar was badly injured as a result of throwing of brickbats. Several other men also received slight injuries.

The Superintendent of Police himself was hit twice with brickbats.—A. P.

NAVAL TREATY-FAIR BARGAIN.

Torys Want Unbridled Naval Competition.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 2.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Baldwin moved for the appointment of a Select Committee of eleven members to examine and report on the Naval Treaty with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that in the United States there had been very exhaustive inquiry as regards the treaty and the British wanted to know before they were ultimately committed whether security remained and whether they would be able, under any circumstances, to fulfil the sacred obligations under the League of Nations and finally how they stood and how they would stand in the future as regards European standards of Naval construction.

PREMIER REPLIES.

Mr. Macdonald said that the proposed procedure if adopted, would affect future, the relations between the Government and the Commons. Investigation made in United States was part of the ordinary procedure there, but not here.

Judging from the press, opposition favoured no agreement, but unbridled competition.

The Admiralty were perfectly satisfied that a fair bargain had been made and that they could fulfil their duty to the country.

In the United States it was being said that they had not secured enough and in the Japan and British House of Commons the same was said. Could there be, asked Mr. Macdonald, a more definite tribute to fairness of treaty?

Mr. George Lambert speaking for the Liberals supported Government, thus assuring Government of support.

Mr. Churchil, winding up, bitterly assailed the treaty as involving not parity but inferiority for Britain which, he said, had never been so defenceless or so vulnerable since the reign of Charles II.

The commons rejected motion by 282 votes two 201.

BAIT OF KNIGHTHOOD.

—:o:—

To Judge In Conspiracy Case.

CROWN COUNSEL'S SURPRISE ALL JUDGES ARE NOT ALIKE.

LAHORE, May 31.

The "Tribune" reports on reliable authority that one of the Prosecuting Counsl in the Lahore Conspiracy Case visited one of the members of the Special Tribunal and not only started talking about the case, but casually threw out a hint that he might expect a Knighthood if his work on Tribunal was found satisfactory.

The High Court Judge could not stand such nonsense and it is reporttd peremptorily asked the lawyer to bring the interview to a close.

THE PITY OF IT!

It is understood that the matter has been reported to the proper authorities and the Crown Counsel is wondering why all judges are not alike and why a chat which an ordinary Magistrate might relish and even welcome is repugnant to a High Court Judge, who is jealous of his integrity and reputation. It is stated that the lawyer concerned says that he was misunderstood.—Free Press.

"Bomb Explosion" At Lahore.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 2.

It appears that on May 21 two youths, one a Bengali and the other a native of U. P., rented a house in the Mozang near Ferozepore Road. They had also an old lady living with them. Today the inmates of an adjoining house heard a loud noise which they suspected to be a report from a gun from the house occupied by the youths. They rushed to the house and found that the occupants had disappeared.

The matter was then reported to the police who discovered some shell and explosive material and revolver cartridges in the house. They also found a plan of the building in which the Lahore conspiracy case is being heard. No arrests have been effected so far.—A. P.

Govt. Deny Assault On Women.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 2.

Government of Bengal communique denies allegations of assaults by Police upon women who have been taking part in the civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

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